in advance.

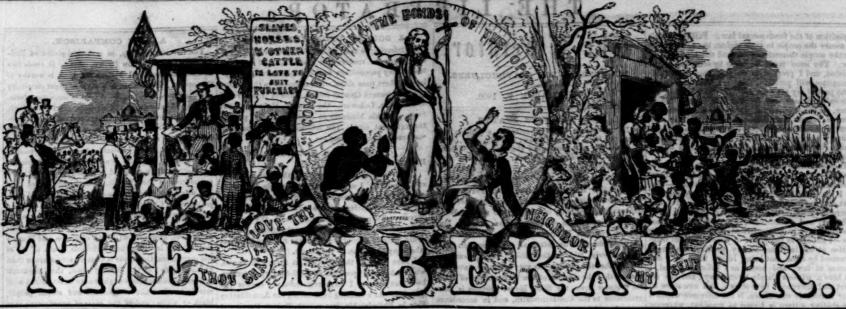
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN philans, if payment be made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters ing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. ( Advertisements making less than one square in-

erted three times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, pansylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soeties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tun

The following gentlemen constitute the Pinan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Labes of the paper, viz: Francis Jackson, English Quincy, Samuel Philippick, and Wendell

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hell.

The free States are the guardians and contial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our pathers, in Pranting the Constitution, sweeted from the

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

trour. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor enght this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXX. NO. 9.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1523.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

RUNAWAY SLAVES, &c.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE VS. THOMAS GARRETT. Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, offered the following :-

Mr. Jacobs, of Worcester, offered the following:—Whereas, at the 24th anniversary of the American Abolition Society, held in the City Assembly Rooms, in New York city, in May, 1857, a certain Francis Jackson, of Boston, Treasurer of the Society, reported that during the current year the receipts of the Society were \$19,200, and of the auxiliary societies of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan, \$18,856, making a total of \$38,162 from the sources and

whereas, said American Abolition Society also Whereas, said American Abolition Society also received for the same year, as appears from said report, the further sum of \$158,750 from the Exeter Hall Emancipation Society, in the city of London, Great Britain, and both of said two sums make an

Great Britain, and both of said two sums made an aggregate of \$196,912; and Whereas, the London Times, a newspaper of high repute on all questions involving the policy of England towards this country, distinctly declares that this money was given as a bounty on slaves—i. e., to decoy them from their owners, and induce to run away; and

them to run away; and
Whereas, a certain Hiram K. Wilson, of Worexter, in Massachusetts, did go into Canada, and
take a census of all such runaway slaves during the
winter of 1856, and reported their number at 35,600, since augmented to 45,000; and

600, since augmented to 45,000; and
Whereas, a certain Thomas Garrett, of the city
of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, did atted the anniversary meeting as aforesaid in the city
of New York, in May, 1857, and did there show by
his books of record and entry, where he had stolen
2,059 slaves, and forwarded them North, per underground railroad; and

ground railroad; and
Whereas, said Garrett did attend a meeting of
Abolitionists held at the Assembly Buildings, in
the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th December,
1859, whereat he stated, that by his books of entry
and record he had stolen and conveyed North by
the underground railroad, the further number of 386 'slaves, since the report in May, 1857, making a total of 2,445 slaves stolen by said Garrett; and Whereas, the said sum of \$196,912, bestowed upon said Garrett in May, 1857, and his large annual receipts per capita, for every slave he can so steal, have made him rich in wealth, and marked him as a wicked and best traitor, to man and God; him as a wicked and base traitor to man and God;

and
Whereas, most of the slaves so stolen by said
Garrett, belong to citizens of this State, whose
rights of property the State is sacredly pledged to
secure inviolate—therefore, be it
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Treasurer pay, upon the order of the Comptroller, the sum of — to any person or persons who may secure said Thomas Garrett in some of the public jails in this State; and that the Governor of this State, on information of such fact, is hereby requested to employ the best legal ability of the State to prosecute said Garrett to conviction and Mr. Jacobs then entered into a detailed explana-

tion of the resolution; of the manner in which slaves are stolen from Worcester and other counties in that vicinity. He dwelt at some length upon pedlars, their tricks of trade, and the insinuating way they have of ingratiating themselves into the good-will of negroes. He was particularly hard on Garrett; said he was a traitor, and should be hung. About having slaves run off, Mr. Jacobs had experienced loss from that cause. He now had a man in Canada who often wrote home begging for money and to be brought back. The poor devil was nearly starved, but could not come back, although he wanted to do so. Mr. Jacobs verily believed he was run off by 'Old Brown.' Garrett, who sent his minions, the 'pedlars, throughout the country, pocketed the money for running them off. Mr. Jacobs depunged Garrett as a replacition a villent cobs denounced Garrett as an arch-traitor, a vil-Jacobs denounced carrett as an arch-traitor, a virlain, and guilty of every horrid crime. There were men that he knew who could convict the scoundrel, and he wanted him caught. As a matter of course, under the rules of the House, the resolutions of Mr. Jacobs lie over for another read-

the 'Nigger Question,' England has an interest searcely second to that of America. Our Cotton Trade has become absolutely gigantic. At least five millions of our people in England, the West of Scotland, and the North of Ireland, depend directly or indirectly upon that right arm of our industry and commerce. What chance is there that the Southern States could continue to produce cotton if the slaves were emancipated—especially if they emancipated themselves by masterful liberation? If the 'domestic institution' were to break up, where would our Lancashire mills be? This is a question which it is vital to our interests that we should put and solve betimes. The friends of peace and freedom, providentially, have not been idle. The Quakers especially, whose benevolence and justice are as septiments.

Joseph demonsted Garrett as an area-brainty, a titline, and guilty of every horder circus. The research of pages and free lines are stated him caught. As a matber of course, under the rules of the House, the braining of the House, the braining of Ho. Alaceba in over the nucleus of the House, the braining of Ho. Alaceba in over the nucleus of the House, the braining of Ho. Alaceba in over the another runds in the state of course, under the rules of the House, the braining of Ho. Alaceba in over the nucleus of the House, the braining of Ho. Alaceba in over the supposed of the rules, so as to call up his resolutions providing of the state of the rules, so as to call up his resolutions providing of the rules of the thirty and useful as they are stateling and sincers.

Wh. Jacoba, Gworester, advantage the state of the rules of the House, the rules of t

the misery of the fagitives is Casada, that we the masters would come for them, handreds would remove in the pion to return with them. This report was effectual upon the creditity of a single stareholder, who had three fine boys in Canada. He came all the way to divide the property of the colored people than are the tides.

1. In reference to the stricted of their gas hand special way to the colored people than are the tides.

2. Report has goes alread that the confidence of the property of the colored people than act to the property of the colored people than a continuity of the colored people to hold there their anniversary selbration; the colored people to hold there their anniversary selbration. The fact of the competition of the strength of the theory present through a property in the colored people than a continuity the province of the competition of the treatment of the property of the colored people than a continuity the province of the competition of the treatment of the property of the colored people than are the tides.

2. Report has goes alread that the Canadian government through a cation for the exclusion of the property of the colored people than are the tides.

2. Report has goes alread that the Canadian government through a cation for the exclusion of the property in the colored people than are the tides.

3. Of all minergeomations of the people to hold three their anniversary selloration, while women is and from their same.

4. In reference to the depreciation of the property in the colored people than are the tides.

3. In reference to the depreciation of the property in the colored people than are the tides.

4. In reference to the depreciation of the property in the colored people than are the tides.

4. In reference to the depreciation of the property in the colored people than are the tides.

4. In reference to the depreciation of the property of the property of the property of

The control of the control base May be a first for the control of the control base May be a first for the control of the contr

of the country, for indefinite times, in a period of great public exasperation, is an inconvenience and hardship in no way necessary to the public safety, nor compensated by the foes received, since it may interrupt for a long time the regular occupations of industrious citizens, or even, as in the case of your publicants, rain their private husiness alterather:

industrious citizens, or even, as in the case of your petitioner, ruin their private business altogether; and that the same power of summons, now honestly used, may be hereafter perverted to the most unjust purposes of public or private animosity.

V. That, notwithstanding the protection offered by your Committee, under which, were their investigation legal and necessary, he would cheerfully incur the risks of insult and assassination threatened by residents or visitors in Washington to all persons holding the opinions which your petitioner is known to entertain. Notwithstanding this protection, your petitioner cannot think himself bound to appear in a city where citizens are arrested and assaulted for free speech (which your petitioner js in all places wont to use); where members of the Federal Legislature, in either branch, are threatened and attacked for words spoken in debate; and where the solemn deliberations of the National Conneils are interrupted by blows and the unlawful use of deadly weapons—events too well known to your honorable body, and which testify to the world either the unwillingeer by blows and the univariants of deadily weapons—events too well known to your honorable body, and which testify to the world either the unwillingness or the inability of the Federal Government to protect its own members, and the citizens residing under its peculiar jurisdiction.

VI. That the statute of 1857, compelling wit-VI. That the statute of 1857, compelling witnesses on a Congressional investigation to testify to their own disgrace or inculpation, is contrary to the principles of the common law, and destroys one of the chief safeguards of an accused citizen; while, on the other hand, the immunity promised by said statute, if in any respect valid, is an unconstitutional interference with the powers of the State and the Federal judiciaries; for both which reasons the afore-

statute, if in any respect valid, is an unconstitutional interference with the powers of the State and the Federal judiciaries; for both which reasons the aforesaid statute is unconstitutional and oppressive.

Your petitioner would respectfully ask your careful attention to these six points; all of which he is informed have been presented in your honorable body, or in the House of Representatives, by members of the same, when, from time to time, the questions involved have been under discussion; and which ought not, therefore, to be slighted as the carping objections of a factions individual. He believes them to be the well-considered opinious of a large number of his countrymen. Yet, if they were peculiar to himself, he would urge them with the same carnestness, since the protection of individual freedom is the highest object of a free Government. Furthermore, he would beg leave to say that to him, much considering the present state of public affairs and the tone of public sentiment, there appear many and dangerous indications of a great change and perversion of the form of our Government; since he sees the States encroaching on the powers of the Federal Government in one direction, and the Federal Government encroaching on the States in another; while the Executive claims power not granted by the Constitution, the Judiciary invades the province of the Legislature, and the Legislature has assumed Judicial authority—a mixture of powers carefully guarded against by our Constitution, and always hurtful to freedom and justice.—Besides which, he notices in the National Legislature alarming tokens of a still greater change, when sworn officers of the Government declare their, purpose to destroy the same, in a contingency not unlikely to occur, and talk openly of standing atmics and martial law as proper to supersede the penceful supremacy of the civil power; when a member of your honorable body has, in debate, spoken with contempt of trial by jury—the oldest and decreating to our countrymen; when another member has

Y 24. nd the National

or vote, on beor vote, on benon-slaveholding
not, would not,
must I passively
s—the oppressor
meaning in the
drawn from printheir authoric

drawn from printheir authority,
their authority,
tom the highest
inspiration; for,
r nature and in
Admerican men
elf a Christin;
sone, I call upon
e priesthood and
of Mations and
od of Man, that
to, and those who
theart, this fattal
I her virtues and
as an example—
as an example as an example— nevitable adjunct, speedily and for-and His Truth's

ound.

NS & co LERS IN ING. STREET, EET,)

ackets from Eng-a and qualities of lvets, best qualities by Kidderminsters, widths and quali-tings, Canton and PETING. RICES. credit.

PIES UBLICATION. ble Biography, au-OF BROWN. PATH. is Childhoad and

pages, printed to bound in gilt ellished with a ENGRAVED ery copy sold is se-

ir sanction and ap A. Brown, widow of December, 1869. that Mr. Redpath is seloved husband, as th him, and I think tak that the Portrait

Y A. BROWN. f Capt. John Brown. December, 1859. t acquainted with m also familiar with an able biographer, to write the life of a to be a man of un-re he will do justice

LMON BROWN. furnished to any ad-tance of \$1, and 21 GE, PURLISHERS, gton street, Boston.

LTINE,

TUNER ER. ell & Tollman's, 291 the Neponset Post-

er to Thomas Ryan, embers of the Men-to Woodward & o-Forte makers; B.

aveholders!

hist of 36 pages, ex-SOLUTION; IGHT.

EDIENCE TO GOD at Bela Marsh's, 14; the Liberator office,

R'S CRISIS. OOK. e been Sold TIME!

ating so much extin-arge 12 mo. volume. Octavo edition, pas and News Agent dress, postpaid, on re-

the Legislature, against other members of your

the Legislature, against other members of your honorable body.

In view of these things, your petitioner would think himself wanting to his country's freedom and safety, if he allowed usurpations of power against himself in matters however unimportant; for it is the custom in all political revolutions, to proceed from unlawful authority allowed in lesser things to great stretches of usurped power, whose beginnings he is determined to withstand. Therefore he would renew his declaration, that his refusal to appear before your Honorable Committee is not in contempt of the Senate, but because he believes his rights and those of his fellow-citizens to be imperiled by the action of your honorable body; and that it is his duty to pray you to reverse such action, and for himself to maintain these rights as God shall give him the means.

tion, and for mines, shall give him the means.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will eve F. B. SANBORN. pray, &c.

## INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, U. S. SENATE, & Washington, Feb. 14, 1860.

THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. : Sir-I am directed by the committee of the Senate. sig—I am directed by the committee of the senate, appointed to inquire into the facts and circumstances attending the recent invasion at Harper's Ferry, to notify you that the committee will meet on Friday morning next, the 17th inst., at their room in the Capitol, when and where your presence is deemed desirable. Respectfully yours,

D. F. MURPHY, Clerk to Committee,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1860. To the Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman of the Senat

Sir—I am in receipt of a communication from the Clerk of your Honorable body, to the effect that my presence is this day desired. I would not presume on a courtesy that has already laid me under obligations, but considerations that, if explained, would commend my motives to the generous regard of your honorable committee, embolden me to solicit a further indulgence. An extension of time within such range as not to embarase the action of your such range as not to embarrass the action of your honorable committee would be regarded by me, under present circumstances, as a peculiar favor. It is proper for me to add, in this connection, that I waive all claim to the ordinary per diem allowance

of witnesses.

I remain, sir,
Your very obliged and obedient servant, THADDEUS HYATT.

SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, U. S. SENATE, Washington, Feb. 17, 1860. THADDEUS HYATT, Esq. :

Sir-Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Select Commit tee, has received your note, and in response thereto desires me to say that the committee will meet on Monday morning next, the 20th inst., at eleven o'clock, when the committee will expect to meet you without fail. Very respectfully yours,

D. F. MURPHY, Clerk to Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1860.

To THE HON. J. M. MASON, Chairman of the Senat

Select Committee:

Sir—I am in receipt of your honorable committee's peremptory demand for my appearance, despite my very respectful, urgent and reasonable request for delay. I find myself at present subject to one of the following contingencies, viz.: either, first, to testify under protest, or, secondly, to testify without protest; or, thirdly, to not testify at all. To avoid an immature and rash decision here, I respectfully submit, requires time. Were I influenced only by a regard to my own convenience, or were I merely a contumacions witness, I should not seek, as I should not need, delay; for in the first event, I could testify either with or without protest, and go my testify either with or without protest, and go my way, while in the last I could maintain a resolute defiance, and take the could maintain a resolute defiance, and take the consequences, which, indeed, would be of no great account; since the age of martyrdom has been again inaugurated, and since men are brought to consider anew the utter worth nen are brought to consider the tree were wether lessness of a merely mortal life in a crisis of great principles, and in the presence of a sublimer and better life to come; for by the death of one man has the race been taught afresh the great lesson that life's great end is life. I desire to impress your honorable committee with the fact—and I urge it upon them with the force its truth demands—that I am in their power, a witness by courtesy. I was under no obligation to heed the summons served upon me, had the committee even possessed the right to issue process in a case like the present, for the to issue process in a case like the present, for the summons was itself 'informal,' its genuineness not being certified to by any one. This point I state, not of myself, but being so advised by counsel. Such being the honorable nature of the position which I hold before your honorable committee, I maintain that, by every principle of fair and manly reciprocity, I was entitled to receive from them at least an equal amount of courtey; instead of which, to my utter amazement, I find that your committee have assumed toward me an attitude that were it constitutional even, could not be justified under circumstances such as I have herein set forth. Power exerted for the legitimate ends of power, freemen can tolerate, especially where they are themselves its recognized and only source; but when the agents its recognized and only source; but when the agents of a free people fail to comprehend their own limited functions as the mere and temporary repositories of delegated trusts, and get to regard themselves as 'sources' of power, then it is not as repositories alone, but, as ministers of government, their very functions become distasteful and hateful to the pople; for no man who respects himself can for an instant be forced to feel the power of intolerance and arrogance, without at the same moment finding within himself the protest of an indignant and manly resistance. Power, to be respected, must first deserve respect. Every abuse of it, every indecent exhibition of it, every encroachment of it upon the rights of the citizens, every curtailment, and every rights of the citizens, every curtailment, and every attempted curtailment of the people's rights, privileges and immunities, tends to insubordination, breeds anarchies, and begets confusion. This government, republican in form and name though it be, must maintain something more than its forms, and retain something better than its name, if it would keep the affections of the people. Nor can its ministers long betray their trusts by becoming the executors of an irresponsible will, without engendering conspiracies, treasons, insurrections, and every other fierce spirit of the fell brood that incubates where hate within the shadows of tyranny sits every other fierce spirit of the fell brood that incubates where hate within the shadows of tyranny sits moodily fostering despair. The laws of the human heart are forever the same, universal, confined to no peoples and bounded by no zones. The power which despises man is in turn by man despised. A power which is feared, but not respected, is but the cloud-barrier to the lightning. How vain is the barrier in the rift of the gleaming! Every sentiment hath its counter sentiment—resistance to tyranny is reverence for law. Antagonisms and attractions are equal. The man who hates oppression is the man who loves liberty. The man who respects his own rights, respects the rights of all. To honor the law is to maintain the law is to maintain the law is to maintain the law is icht. is to maintain the law. To maintain the law is to maintain the right to law; to maintain the right to law is to resist subversions, and attempted sub-versions of it, come they from whatsoever quarters they may. And whether the attempt at subversions within or from without the governm affects not the criminality of the design, save that they are the worst conspirators, and they are the most to be feared, who, without pikes or 'provisional' treason, sap the foundation of government at its source, under guise of its functions, as the minisof its power organize the magazine, lay and the fuse, and then, by acts of tyre and coercive legislation, strike from the hearts of an

-

and coercive legislation, strike from the hearts of an indignant people the fatal sparks. Before the ruler is the law; before the law are the people. Law makes the ruler, the people make the law.

Say to your honorable committee, Mr. Chairman, that I mean them no disrospect. I have sought no concealments, and availed myself of no disguises. I am here at the seat of their power to look this question in the face. If I am wrong, I will recede; but if the committee are wrong, and if the Senate who created a committee with such powers are wrong, they ought to recede from such unconstitutional assumptions; but if the ministers of the people's power will not recede, if the plainest provisions of the Constitution can be thus trampled downprovisions explicit and exact—provisions inserted as of the Constitution can provisions explicit and exact—provisions explicit and exact—provisions inserted as amendments to the Constitution for the express puramendments to the Constitution from just such inquisiamendments to the Constitution for the express p pose of shielding the citizen from just such inqui torial processes and persecutions as are involved the powers of this Investigating Committee— hour has surely come for action of some kind. our constitutional method of righting wrong, i first course would seem to be to get an authoritat

exposition of the fundamental law. Failing by this to secure the people in their rights, the next step is for the people themselves to amend the fundamental law. The issue must be made by some one of the citizens, and I propose to do it. Your honorable committee will perceive, therefore, that contumacy is no part of my programme. My hope is, that the honorable Senate will, on the case coming before them, see the recruiter of signs this whole question honorable Senate will, on the case coming before them, see the propriety of giving this whole question a more earnest and thorough attention than they seem to have bestowed upon it. Owing to indispo-sition, I have not been able to prepare myself as I desire, in order to meet the requirements of my position.

position.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I beg to observe that, as your honorable committee is not a judicial tribunal in law, whatever it may be in fact—that as I am not before it charged with any crime—that as I am not a witness here in a case of crime where the constitutional ends of 'indictment, trial, indicate the constitutional ends of 'indictment, trial, am here a witness simply by courtesy; and the re-spect and deference I have shown, and now show to your honorable committee. spect and deterence I have shown, and now show to your honorable committee, is the deference which law-shiding citizen is bound to manifest, wherever forms of government exist, and which are also de-man, dalike by the rules of civility and the instincts

THADDEUS HYATT.

SELECT COMMITTEE ROOM, UNITED STATES SENATE, Feb. 20, 1860. THADDRES HYATT, Esq. :

Sir—I have just received your communication of this date, and have only to say that the committee meet at eleven o'clock, the present hour, and I pre-sume will be in session as late as twelve. If you do not appear before their adjournment, I shall ask for coess to compel your appearance. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON. Chairman, &c., &c., &c.

Washington, D. C. Thursday Morning, Feb. 21, 1860.

Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman Select Committee : SIR-Your favor of yesterday, in immediate re Size—Your favor of yesterday, in immediate response to mine of same date, informs me that you will ask process to 'compel' my appearance. Were this a personal matter, I could not but take offence at the executionary manner in which I find myself disposed of; but being aware that with your honorable committee the duty is a mere judicial one, it would argue in me the weakness of a man were I disturbed by the treatment designed only for involving so deeply volving, indeed, I may say, the essentials of liberty volving, indeed, I may say, the essentials of liberty itself. But I venture to hope that a day, not distant, will come, when the liberty of a Northern white man will awaken not less attention than the enslavement of a Southern black one. Your favor, sir, of yesterday, suggests to me that perhaps a State Court at the North night possibly take some interest in a free-born citizen who claims the benefit interest in a free-born citizen who claims the benefit of Article 4 of the amendments to the Constitution. As your honorable committee have seen proper to disregard my prayer for a ten days' delay, I am now constrained to ask their indulgence while I test the nstitutionality of this question elsewhere. Havconstitutionality of this question electrons are months, John Brown and Harper's Ferry have been posing none now, I take this occasion to say to your the absorbing objects of public interest and sympathy, honorable committee that, within the week, I will so as to divert attention from any local struggle, (more apprise them by letter where any further process of theirs may reach me, whether at New York or

I am, sir, your obedient servant, THADDEUS HYATT. Mr. Hyatt failing to appear before the committee yesterday, as requested by Mr. Mason, the latter brought the subject before the open Senate to-day, and asked for process to compel Hyatt's attendance, which was granted by a vote of forty-three yeas to twelve nays. Those who opposed granting the power were Messrs. Pugh, Toombs and Chestnut, democrats; and Hale, Sumner, Wilkinson, Wade, Bingham, Hamlin, Clark, Durkee and Wilson. Among the republicans who voted for the proposition of Mr. Mason were Messrs. Seward, Collamer, Fessenden. Trumbull, Harlan, Dixon, Foster, Foot, tion of Mr. Mason were Messrs. Seward, Collamer, Fessenden, Trumbull, Harlan, Dixon, Foster, Foot, Grimes, Ten Eyek and Doolittle. All the republican Presidential candidates, except Hale and Wade, voted for the proposition of Mr. Mason. Mr. King was absent. Mr. Douglas left the Senate when the question was opened, and took refuge in the House. Mr. Chandler, not voting, was approached by a waggish Senator from New England to know it he was also a candidate for the Presidence. After the was also a candidate for the Presidency. After the vote, Mr. Hyatt's letter, of this date, in reply to Mr. Mason, was placed in the hands of the latter, informing him where a process will reach Hyatt. It is the purpose of the latter to test the whole question in the courts of New York; so that, to some extent, the interest of the Brown raid will be the great for a time from the political to the comtransferred for a time from the political to the com-mercial metropolis of the nation.

D. R. McNair, Esq. Sergeant-at-Arms, U.S. Senate. BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1860.

Washington, Deo volente, and at your service.

I am, Str, yours very respectfully, THADDEUS HYATT.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 24, 1860. To the Hon. J. M. Mason, Chairman Select Senate

duty have been earlier discharged.

Dear Sir: It would be a pleasure to be with you at your celebration of the Birthday of Washington, according to the invitation with which you have honored me. But other duties constrain me to forego it. It is always a delight to listen to the praise of Washington, particularly when his full life is shown in his real character, ever wise, firm, and true, teaching two commanding lessons: first, by the achievements and trials of a seven years' war, that his fellow-countrymen should not be willing to be slaves; and secondly, by the repeated declarations of his life, and especially by his great example in his last Will and Testament, that his fellow-countrymen should not be willing to be slaves. I do not know for which he is to be most honored.

Accept my thanks for the personal kindness of

The Proderick Southgate Brown who has petitioned to the Louisiana Legislature for a change of name on account of "the undying stigms attached to he name of Brown," is a native of Portland, Mc., and printer by trade. His father still lives in Portland. Just what might be expected of a Northern renegade.

No fetters in the Bay State! no slave upon her land!

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MARCH 2, 1860.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.

'In the Senate (State), yesterday, a petition was presented from William Baseett and fifty-four others of Lynn, for the removal of the statue of Webster from the State House grounds, which was, very properly, laid on the table.'

This is not from the Democratic' Boston Pou but from the 'Republican' Atlas and Bee of Tuesday -a paper which, under the management of Col. Schouler, is frequently indicating that the old Whig where the constitutional ends of 'indictment, trial, judgment and punishment,' are proposed, thus not a witness here in any criminal case known to the law—I am not in the power of your honorable committee at all in virtue of any constitutional right possessed by them, not being before them by 'due process of law,' and hence, as I before observed, I am here a witness simply by courtesy; and the reiel Webster upon the State House grounds is most creditable to the Commonwealth, and in accor with the wishes of the people. From this opinion we beg leave to dissent. If the proposition had been man. d alike by the rules of civility and the instincts of manliness and politeness. Finally, Mr. Chairman, please say to your honorable committee that, in my present condition of health, I do not see that I can ask your indulgence for a less time than ten days.

I have the honor to be Yours, very respectfully,

Yours, very respectfully,

Was not done with deliberation, but harried themselves. was not done with deliberation, but hurried thr the Legislature, at the heel of the session, without debate, and when but few members were presentit impossible to elicit a popular expression before the deed was done. Its projectors had in view not merely the exaltation of Mr. Webster, but also the humiliation of Massachusetts as an Anti-Slavery and Republican State. Their object was personally idolatrous on the one hand, and contemptuously and maliciously pro-slavery on the other. Their success must have been to themselves as unexpected as it was gratifying; and it was wholly owing to Gov. Banks, who since his elevation to his present position, has seemed to be studying how best to strengthen the heartles conservatism of State street, and thus to cause the much dreaded anti-slavery 'agitation' to subside. Had he done his duty in the premises, no such device could have succeeded, and Massachusetts would have been saved from the shame and disgrace inflicted upon her thereby; for it was in his power to have 'nipped it in the bud.' When the overture was made to him, by the Committee of One Hundred, to would argue in me the weakness of a man were I disturbed by the treatment designed only for the citizen. To me, the most painful fact connected with this affair, is the circumstance that there seems to be no way of arousing the honorable Senate to a full and searching discussion of a question involving so deeply the happiness of freemen—involving, indeed, I may say, the essentials of liberty itself. But I venture to hone that a day, not dis-Humanity in this manner, he exerted all his influence to crown the plot with success; and upon his mainly and most heavily rests the responsibility.

It is true, but few petitions have been sent to the present session of the Legislature, asking for the removal of the statue; and it is true that the commi tee. to whom these were referred, have reported that it is inexpedient to take any action thereon. But this is not the settlement of the question, nor any evidence of the real sentiment of the people. For the last four or less,) though not from the tremendous question at issue before the country. Before the solemnity of that world-thrilling tragedy, everything else had to give way, for the time being. The result of it is to be seen in more efficient action of every kind, hereafter Agag may delude himself into the belief that, 'surely, the bitterness of death is past; ' nevertheless, his fate, in the sequel, is to be 'hewn in pieces.' So Dagon is to fall to the earth upon his face before the ark of the Lord. In other words, the statue of the man whose last years were spent in actively subserving the evil purposes of the Southern slave oligarchy, in order to further his own ambitious designs, (which Heaven frustrated in the most signal manner,) is yet to be who, while professing an intense and growing rence of the Fugitive Slave bill, give their sanction to the erection, in front of their own State House, of the their own soil.

It may be said, that, so long as Massachusetts holds obligation to return fugitive slaves taking refuge with BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1800.

Six—By a resolution of the Honorable Senate of the United States, of the 21st inst., as reported in The Congressional Globe of the 22d inst., I perceive that it is made your duty to take into custody the body of Thaddeus Hyatt, wherever found, &c. I have great pleasure in being able to say to you that on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, I shall be in the statue of Mr. Webster on the ground that have great pleasure in being able to say to you that the preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? The third in her limits, she cannot very consistently remove the statue of Mr. Webster on the ground that he advocated obedience to the odious Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. There is some force in the objection. Thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou commit sacrilege?' Yet, there is this difference between the parties : - Mr. Webster became more and more reant to the cause of liberty and justice, more and more callous to the cries of the hunted and perishing; while the people of Massachusetts have been more and more changing their views and feelings in favo Str.— Having obtained, beneath the sheltering of the right, and growing more and more hostile to the presence of slave-hunters, till endurance has pass-ain my rights which was denied to me at the seat ed its bounds, and there is a general moral insurrecof the right, and growing more and more hostile to tain my rights which was defined to me at the seat ed its bounds, and there is a general moral insurrec-of Federal power, I beg to inform your honorable Committee that I am prepared to receive any fur-ther process that may await me. The process of the honorable Senate will reach me on application to my counsel, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., No. 46 Wash-ing the service of the seat of the sea my counsel, Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., No. 40 Washington street, Boston. It is proper for me to add, that I have apprised your honorable Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms, that I shall be in Washington on Wednesday, the 7th of March, to there receive the commands of the honorable Senate, should not his extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extend aymnathy and sid to those who exacts hither extends a side of the side o extend sympathy and aid to those who escape hither to the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient from the Southern house of bondage, they have not the THADDEUS HYATT. 'hide the outcast,' and to forbid his arrest and trial LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER. The following within their domains. It is not owing, however, to letter was written by Senator Summer in answer to an invitation to be present at a celebration on Washington Birthday, in Philadelphia, by the Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Philadelphia, an association which was incorporated total prohibition of slave-hunting in this Commonlast year: wealth, clearly indicate. The difference in the nur

Accept my thanks for the personal kindness of your letter, and believe me, dear sir,
Faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER. whatever. In each case it is a piratical act. No people, claiming to be Christian or civilized, ought to tolerate it for one moment.

'The voice of Massachusetts-of her free sons and

A BOUNTY UPON KIDNAPPING.

By referring to the 'Refuge of Oppression," on our first page, our readers will find a report of some extraordinary proceedings in the Legislature of Mary-an abolition tract.' I believe the book is worthy of land, a short time since, with reference to the seizure of our esteemed Quaker friend, Thomas Garrett, of with a just estimate of the significance of those facts, through that city! The following letter from him was received at that time :-

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Jan. 24th, 1860. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

I shall be with you, in spirit, on the 26th and 27th of this month. I would rejoice to be able to be with you in person, in these days of turning and overturnpoliticians of this country, on account Slavery. To meet, at this time, with the pioneers and veterans of immediate emancipation would, no doubt, help to strengthen the inner man, and to meet

I have been in the practice, as thee well knows, when asked the question in Anti-Slavery meetings, how many slaves I have registered, to answer the ion. At a meeting held during the Anti-Slavery Fair in Philadelphia, last month, Robert Purvis put the question, 'How many slaves have you now on your list?' My answer was, 2,245. The slaveholders of Maryland have added to that 199 more, making the number 2,444. One Jacobs, a member of the Legislature of Maryland, last week, offered a resolution to the Legislature, that they offer a reward of have me placed in any jail in Maryland! Another member proposed that the sum be paid on conviction; but Jacobs insisted on his original motion, that the money be paid, provided I was put in prison in the State, whether convicted or not; in plain English, to any one who would kidnap me. They have the hardihood to publish, that I have received, mostly from Europe, about \$196,000, (!) and say that I am now basking in wealth! Well, that is not the first falsehood they have told.

slave interest, took the liberty to inform the public can be made available; that it is owing to the corthat I had left for parts unknown! I do not feel ruption of manners and morals naturally engendered

and Parker Pillsbury.

I remain, as ever, thy friend, and the friend of humanity the world over, THOS. GARRETT.

In a subsequent letter, this noble-hearted philanthropist, who was once stripped of all his property for succoring fugitives, meets the malicious allegations brought against him as follows :-

In order to disabuse the public mind, I will state a Jacobs are false. In the first place, I am charged two thousand slaves from their masters, from whom, with the large receipts from Great Britain and other sources, amounted to the handsome sum of one hun-dred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred and itself, must ultimately take. After slavery shall have and marked me as a wicked and base traitor to God for it by priests and politicians will utterly disappear; and man. If there was truth in the above statement, know me. I feel confident, will put implicit confi- humanity, justice and religion; and the wonder will dence in what I say: those who do not know me be that a popular opinion and a national custom adshall give myself no concern about it. As to the century, after the declaration, by the ancestors of that stealing of slaves, I utterly deny the charge. I never, same people, in the eighteenth, that the inalienable since I came to the State of Delaware, thirty-seven never denied. And if I found a slaveholder in dis- rectly, in his behalf .- c. x. w tress, needing assistance, I would endeavor to aid him; but should be very spt to let him know, before CONVENTION AT POUGHKEEPSIE. we parted, that I looked upon slaveholding as the ven- MR. GARRISON: erable John Wesley did, as the sum of all villanies

have at different times expended. sheriff, attorney and myself, that the father, mother to the hearts of their li sheriff attorney and mysen, that the time; the family wished to go to Wilmington;

The resolutions offered by Parker Pillsbury, and at the time; the family wished to go to Wilmington;

defended by himself and Mr. Robinson, were of the the jury awarded, as their value, \$1,900 more, mak- The hall in which this Convention was held was

or James A. Bayard, the prosecuting attorney.

From the above statement of facts, the public may

There is yet one other

his kindness to fugitive slaves passing and of that condition of manners and morals, that denat city! The following letter from him pravity in Church and State, which gave hirth to them. It is a great and rare advantage to have book (which must inevitably be so widely read as this) entirely free from the detestable cant which is popularly written and read in regard to slavery; th assumption of the Church, that and women as property is approved by God, and compatible with Christianity; of the State, that this is a practice which may properly be enforced by a white majority against a black cans, that, however bad North of Mason and Dixon's line, slavery is sacred and inviolable South of it; of the merchants, that trade is of more consequence tha human rights; of the literary class, that Southern gentlemen and scholars ought not to be interfered with nerely for the sake of ignorant and stupid people black or white; and of the mass of unreflecting me to be supported and perpetuated. It is much, I say to have a popular book free from these enormous pernicious popular errors.

But the merit of Mr. Redpath's book is not merely

positively just and right sentiments upon the tous subject of slavery. It everywhere takes for granted these great truths-that freedom is the natural right, and the inalienable right, of every human being; that infringement upon that freedom, except for the sake of crime, is itself a crime; that the reis tion of slaveholder to slave gives no rights to the former, and imposes no obligations upon the latter; that freedom is the right of every slave, and that his duty and interest alike call upon him to assume this right whenever practicable; that humanity and Chris-I went to Philadelphia last week, returning in the tianity alike require the interference of others for the wening. Before I got back, one of our papers, in the help of the slave, whenever and wherever such help much uneasy, but some of my friends are sadly so.
Not knowing what may happen, I think it best to pay another year's subscription for the Liberator. I so little active interference in aid of the slaves has yet psy another year's subscription for the *Liberator*. I really do not know when my year is up. I enclose five dollars; one half to pay for the *Liberator*, the other for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

Please remember me to all true friends of the cause who may inquire for me, more particularly to ed up by the increasing incursions of the Slave Power; and that it should be remembered, whenever slaves lives in enforced labor without wages, that, as a gen eral rule, the movable property found in por the slaveholder rightfully belongs to the slave, and may properly be used, by himself or his agent, in his

Being thus free from the prejudices naturally ex isting among the less intelligent people in a slaveholding nation, (because directly fostered and perfew facts to show that the charges made by said petuated by their leaders in Church and State,) and being founded on a high morality and a pure religion, with having acknowledged that I had stolen over the laws of justice and of love, this book possesses the further resemblance to 'an abolition tract,' that it takes the stand-point which history, the judgment of twelve dollars, which had made me rich in wealth, been abolished, the flimsy defences now patched up I ought to be rich at any rate. I will now give the by slaveholders and their Northern tools, will appear facts respecting the above statement, and those who manifest truisms, the obvious voice of common sense, may doubt my veracity; that I cannot help, and verse to them could have existed in the nineteenth

years ago, asked or persuaded a slave to leave his When we know, in addition to the above, that Mr. or mistress, neither have I, in a single in- Redpath's book possesses the quality (not enjoyed by stance, sent a pedlar, or any other human being, to all 'abolition tracts') of being extremely interpersuade, entice, or bring away a slave, much as I esting, and that it finds, in consequence, an extensive letest slavery; but I have made it an invariable rule, sale and an increasing number of readers, we may if called on for advice or assistance by a slave, or any hope that it will sow the seeds of many enterprises one in distress, to render such assistance and give for the help of the slave, and waken many hearts to such advice as I thought they needed. This I have inquire what they can do, directly as well as indi-

I will now state what I solemnly affirm to be true, space in your columns for the purpose of informing that I have expended in clothing and in different your many readers what a 'rich treat' we Pokeepways, for the comfort and assistance of colored peo- sians enjoyed, on the 23d and 24th of last month? ple voluntarily, several thousand dollars, and that I Our anti-slavery friends, Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. have never received from Great Britain, and all other Anthony, Aaron M. Powell and Marius R. Robinson, sources together, one thousand dollars, to assist God's held a Convention in Concert Hall, Pokeepsie City, at poor, and in addition to the above sum, which I that time; and the deep interest and attention maniave at different times expended.

Some years since, I took a family of colored peothose who have to wait and labor so long for 'the good ple out of Newcastle jail, by habeas corpus, before time coming. The speakers, as you well know, were Judge Booth, Chief Justice of Delaware, who, in con- of the highest order of talent and ability, and their sequence of the commitment being defective, re- discussions of the Slavery question, in all its varied leased them all. The parents admitted their two aspects, were characterized by a clearness of insight, eldest children were slaves, but assured the judge, and an earnestness of purpose, that carried conviction

a hack was hired, at my suggestion, to take the mother most radical and revolutionary type, in both language and four small children to Wilmington. I forbade the and sentiment; yet no one ventured to question their hackman to take the father and two eldest boys. He truthfulness and expediency, for the people are too insisted on taking them all with one horse, and I told him, before he left, if he took the father and two sons, he must look to them for pay, as I would only cherishing it at home, by carrying out the requirepay the price agreed upon for taking the mother and small children; and to this day I never paid him ennment. It is a noticeable fact, and one worthy of more than the price agreed upon. One of them was remark, that the great Northern heart is every where eight months, the other three years old, a cripple with beating with a more steady and healthful pulsation white swelling, that could not walk a step. Suit since witnessing that noble and godlike sacrifice to was brought against me, first under the law of 1793, principle, made by John Brown and his associates, where the fine was \$500 each for aiding a slave; and upon that Virginia scaffold, in November last; and, then, after being fined by Judge Taney, before whom although the lesson has been dearly learned, still it I was tried, \$3,500, suit was brought by the slave-holder's attorney, James A. Bayard, for the value of the slaves; and the agent of the mistress of the holder's attorney, James A. Bayard, for the value of shown us what manly courage, heroic fortitude, and the slaves; and the agent of the mistress of the true Christian love, such firm reliance on God con mother and four young children was called on by give, when the trying hour shall come, when all gold must be tested in the Great Refiner's crucible.

the jury awarded, as their value, \$1,500 more, making \$5,400 fine in all. I think he admitted that the mistress of the woman had offered to sell her time to her husband, several years before, for \$100, but said with all kinds of lectures, thus far, through the she was worth \$300 to sell to the traders. If I am winter. There was a certain restiveness of spirit maninot wrong in my recollection, he also stated that the fested by the pitiful apologists of the slave oligarchy, mistress lived nearly twenty miles from the family, during the last evening, while the deeply probing and that the father had maintained the four young artillery of Pillsbury's argument was pouring directly into the enemy's camp at its most vulnerable point, not lived with her mistress for about ten years, but he showing them their utter recklessness to all the great stated the mistress always intended to claim the chil-interests of humanity, by their blind devotion to the dren after they were old enough to become valuable. Union and Constitution. Yet, notwithstanding this There was no charge of crime against me but the little outbreak, the meeting was a perfect success, and hiring a conveyance to bring them from Newcastle the friends of freedom have great cause for rejoicing to Wilmington. I was tried for aiding the two eldest at the gradual spread of the true Abolition doctrine. while I was sick in bed, in consequence of which my attorney declined defending me, and of course I was itself out in silent thankfulness to God, that such try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the triple of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? I know that I speak the sentiments of the try? convicted, and fined \$500 each, when I had no more true-hearted men and women still live to bless humanity by their noble efforts in behalf of the down-

There is yet one other cheering feature of this Consee how much truth there is in the statement of my friend Jacobs, that I had become rich by the siding communication and the statement of my vention, of which I wish to speak ere closing this of hardy, brave and disaffected men among years; see the professional pro friend Jacobs, that I had become rich by the aiding of slaves to escape.

THOMAS GARRETT.

THOMAS GARRETT.

THOMAS GARRETT.

THOMAS GARRETT.

THOMAS GARRETT.

THOMAS GARRETT. J. Sella Martin, Dr. John S. Rock, and Wm. C. Nell ably and eloquently addressed the Committee on Federal Relations, in favor of striking out the word selite from the Militis Law. The Committee have since unanimously reported in favor of the control of the cont from the Militia Law. The Committee have since unanimously reported in favor of the amendment. to this much despised class of our citizens. Many of the white man, we would not submit the white man ask, if Indians and white men have never been alarm?

not seem possible that we should much longer tole rate that infamous decision, that declares the as these 'have no rights that we, as God's children are bound to respect.

that institution to be beneficent, of God's ordship, and for the best interests of both the black and white and for the best instructionally blots out the manhood and races,' that so effectually blots out the manhood and womanhood of over 4,000,000 of our brothers and inters, and converts them into chattels personal. Truly yours for the right,

LIZZIE DE GARMO. Poughkeepsie, Feb. 1, 1860.

SPEECH OF DR. JOHN S. BOCK. Before the Committee on Federal Relations in the line of the Massachusetts House of Representation, Ed. 24th, on behalf of a Petition to strike out the mil WHITE 'sin the Militia Law of the Stat

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONSTITUTE It seems to argue but little for the boasted propagation of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and of the civingation of the single-century, and the supposed liberal ideas embodied in the pulls ment and the statutes of this Commonwealth that there is a necessity for us to come here, to de to argue that human rights are not a property of the skin, but an attribute of the soul, and that men with black skins have the same rights in comm men with white skins, and that the sublime principle haid down in the Declaration of Independence sterling truths, and not 'glittering generalities

It is true that the African negro came to this con-It is true time the same ary ignorant and degraded, with but little knowledge of man, and knowing nothing of civilized today and that, in such a condition, he did not predicate his favor a people who desired only to rob his of the blessings and comforts which are dear to man, and in extract from him by forced labor the gold which was to aggrandize his oppressor, and which could be as a means to reduce him still lower in the sub-

humanity.

The unfortunate position which both the bend ad the free colored people have been forced to coupy in this country, has not been favorable to the design ment of our higher faculties; and, as a name of course, we are not what we would have been union more favorable circumstances. Our enemies have be ken every advantage of our unhappy situation, and at tempt to prove that, because we are unforte are necessarily an inferior race, incapable of enjoying to a full extent the privileges of citizenship To very unjust method of comparing the highest gods of Anglo-American intellect with the lowest for negro sensuality is resorted to, to prove our infenoin and that the blessings of citizenship have been up cially reserved by our Heavenly Parent for those an who have white skins and straight hair!

Of course, I have neither the time nor the dimei. ion to attempt to refute the assertions of such sile nen, who do not hesitate to blow hot and cold w the same breath; who, while arguing that we wen created inferior, on purpose to be oppressed, at the same time insist on making the most severe law, punishing us as creatures of the highest intelligence This method of disposing of us reminds me of Louis Dow's reply, when asked to define Calvinian. I

You can and you can't, You will and you won't, You'll be damned if you do, And you'll be damned if you don't.

This is the position of the colored man. You my to him, you shall be free here in this old Purita Commonwealth; but the moment he begins to walk about as though he would exercise those God-given right which he feels are common to this country and is humanity, you (surprised at his impudence) as You can't go there.' You give us the right of cities zenship in this Commonwealth, and yet the juryboxes are closed against us; and when we sak for the right to take up arms to defend a Commonwealth which profesoes to protect us, you 'won't.' Let m erime, and oppression the penalty.

Now, it is on this theory of the supposed inferiority

of our race to yours, that it is argued that the colored man has been denied a citizenship in this country Of course, this opens a wide range for discussion; be when viewed in its proper light, it is not difficult to see that it is a mere subterfuge, which is reserted to to bolster up the infamous treatment which grous the colored man everywhere in this slavery-cun land, where to us patriotism produces no honor, goodness no morit, and intellectual industry no reward.

In claiming for the colored citizen of this Commo wealth the right to bear arms, I am not one of those fitted by it. I believe that the real beneft will fall upon you. To withhold from us a single right is 10 oppress us; and to do this on account of our coles, and because you know that we have neither the sunbers nor the means to resist it, is not only outraging

us, but degrading yourselves. Gentlemen, you too well know that the opposite of the blacks in this country has done more to be grade this nation in the eyes of the civilized world than all other causes combined. There is no American gentleman who has spent six months in Europe, and not felt that his nation is regarded as a hard of conspirators who have openly, in the face of civilis tion and Christianity, sought to degrade and mis a people, who, from their services and position, wen eminently entitled to your sympathies and poste-

This is the only civilized and enlightened satisf in the world that denies the black man's citizenship Even Brazil, with her four million slaves, gives the free-born colored man and the emandicated slave equal privileges with others, and opens to him every avenue to wealth and fame. This country alone, repeat it, forms a solltary exception to the civilized world, in withholding from men their God-given rights, simply because they are colored. I tell you gentlemen, it is to your interests to sipe out this

you to do it for your posterity. Their interests de-mand it of you, and the whole civilized world is holdhave decided that men who have a different complexion from yourselves have no rights. The king of Dahomey would pluck out his tongue somer th render such a decision. I appeal to you, gentle in the name of your own interests, for the heart d your posterity, and for the credit of your country, is wipe from the statutes of this Commonwealth is last relic of a barbarous age.

The rights and interests of the colored man are

here; this is our native State; our families, frien and property are here; and we ask that we may hard the privilege of training in the art which traches how to protect them with our lives and our 'mone honors.' Colored men have always been patriotic We would, in case of war, be an important post in this country. We number a third more than the tire population of this country at the time of the Revolution. Will you continue to deny us our right, and force us to become enemies to our nulve con ored people when I say, that we love our con and desire to see it prosper, and would not heits mingle our blood in common with your in dela of our common rights. Dut, of course, one miles

here, where grounds, hi hope for, an African slav oners of we conveyed to cruelly beat ling togethe with pistols, of knowing their enemie shility of su counts of No slave States, nsult and or in a country courage, and the slaves wi in the majes

MAR

ince to every issue Canad closely water armed kidns this great mo come with an moral courag to you. We equals, when are the only country of the of South Care reland, the ungary, an hough posses ot so with unts the ands forth trong argum e day may In 1703, th

Guadaloup at of the Fro nded Martin Borros four At the siege leed at the rees brought uch impetuo ender. In a speech ire, a few y do not now h some pr ored men i ruggles for m Maine to h our bloo

1814, a bill pas

epting the secret. Many b

Donough,

lain. Many ckett's Har lored troops solemn proch Gentlemen, v a. I do not legal point r. Morris, he vinced you, her the spirit n of this C white' from the I know that ejudice our ount of the ction, it wou ur petitioner the intelliger ommittee, to l

ou to recomme re done so, be the minority ause the civiliant; and because ged and injur THOU We cannot t anks, for the p

he executive ord, 'white,' fr

our beloved C

ghts of the !

ke of political

this matter ca sider, serious ave befallen the t piece of ras In the first place equence of book, our happy certainly have resented to the tes, rioting i eidal blood; and unnatural slaug porary peace, an tween the North begun, in some o our rashness an strained liberty press, which, by stitutions and the all the extent of we should in a all the southern

ructions in tra-

it is well know

But, secondly

speech and p

efforts of patrioticeeded in barely they have on ma in great peril; mischief that mu lowed in the o white, had clean Commonwealth dier would h glory and of peri ns with the c Should a comp on to the parad such a scattering not been witness the field-piece doned; the right ken, and there

he Governme illion; our mi brigade' to enforRCH 2

E DE GARMO.

N B. ROCK. telations in the Hall Representatives, Peb. strike out the word the State. OF THE COMMITTEE:

the boasted progress nth century, and for died in the public his Commonwealth, come here, to-day, , and that men with hits in common with he sublime principles f Independence an g generalities.

to came to this coun-but little knowledge of eivilized society; did not predispose is ly to rob him of th dear to man, and to the gold which was which could be used lower in the scale of h both the bond and

forced to occupy in rable to the develop and, as a matter of ld have been under Our enemies have tapy situation, and atare unfortunate, we neapable of enjoying of citizenship The g the highest grades h the lowest forms of prove our inferiority, nahip have been spe-Parent for those men

ht hair! time nor the disposisertions of such silly ow hot and cold wit rguing that we were be oppressed, at the most severe laws, highest intelligence. efine Calvinism. He

t, u do, if you don't. ed man. You say to his old Puritan Combegins to walk about ose God-given rights this country and to his impudence) say, ns the right of cit h, and yet the juryd when we ask for the you 'won't.' Let us

men, our color is our e supposed inferiority rgued that the colored ship in this country. ge for discussion ; but t, it is not difficult to which is resorted to eatment which green in this slavery-cursed duces no honor, goodndustry no reward tizen of this Comm I am not one of those an alone will be benereal benefit will us a single right is to account of our coler,

have neither the numis not only outraging ow that the oppression has done more to de-f the civilized world, . There is no Ameriix months in Europe, regarded as a band of in the face of civilizato degrade and rob a es and position, were mpathies and protec-

nd enlightened nation lack man's citizenship. illion slaves, gives the he emancipated slave nd opens to him every This country alone, eption to the civilized men their God-given colored. I tell you, rests to wipe out this urselves, then we sak

Their interests deubmitting to that infa eme Ignoramuses, who o rights. The king of is tongue sooner than cal to you, gentlemen, rests, for the honor of dit of your country, to the colored man are

our families, friends, ask that we may have a art which teaches us lives and out sacred always been patriotic. always been patriotica an important power in hird more than the entry at the time of the to deny us our right, as to our native course, we love our country, d would not hesitate to with yours in defense of course, one milian men among you might stances, see the necessed or strengthen an opportunity, to sphite men say, that we free insulted with the urage of the Indian or submit to be slaves. have never been slaves!

here, where he had his organized armies, his battlepero, his places of retreat, with everything to for, and everything to lose. The position of the rican slaves has been very different. Seized as prisners of war, unarmed, bound hand and foot, and onveyed to a distant country where they have been elly beaten, half starved, prevented from assembing together, closely watched by paid men, armed stols, clubs and bowie-knives, with no means knowing their own strength, or the strength of heir enemies, with no weapons, and without a probchility of success. When I see the almost daily acs of Northern white men being driven from the lare States, and tamely submitting to every kind of salt and outrage without a murmur, and that, too, as country where we hear so much of Anglo-Saxon parage, and when I contrast it with the conduct of slaves who I see rising up by hundreds, annually, nce to every slave code and its penalties, making the losely watched and pursued by blood-hounds and armed kidnappers, and with the army and navy of clined to ask, if the charge of cowardice does not

nome with an ill grace? I tell you, gentlemen, we have both physical and moral courage. I believe in the equality of my race. I will not admit, for a moment, that we are inferior We have always proved ourselves your equals, when placed in juxtaposition with you. We are the only oppressed people that advance in the country of their oppression. Look at the sand-hillers South Carolina, the peasants and mendicants of Ireland, the beggars of the two Sicilies, the gipsy race that infest almost all Europe, the peasants of Hungary, and the serfs of Russia! These peoples, ough possessing superior advantages to the negro, do not advance in the country of their oppression. Not so with the negro; his godlike intellect surmounts the difficulties which surround him, and he grands forth a man. This is certainly not a very strong argument in favor of our depravity. This is he kind of material which makes true soldiers; and the day may not be far distant, when you will need

In 1703, the blacks took up arms for the defence of Guadaloupe, and were more useful than all the est of the French troops; at the same time, they defended Martinico against the English. Rorros found the negroes preferable to Swiss sol-

At the siege of Carthagena, all the troops were repulsed at the attack of Fort Bochacique. The neross brought from St. Domingo attacked it with such impetuosity, that the besieged were forced to

In a speech delivered before the New York Legisature, a few years since, by a gentleman whose name do not now remember, but whose language I give th some precision, he said, 'In the Revolution. calored men fought side by side with you in your ruggles for liberty, and there is not a battle-field Maine to Georgia that has not been crimsoned ith our blood, and whitened by our bones.' In isl4, a bill passed the Legislature of New York, acting the services of two thousand colored volun-Many black sailors served under Commodore dellonough, when he conquered on Lake Champlain. Many were in the battles of Plattsburgh and kett's Harbor; and Gen. Jackson called out plored troops from Louisiana and Alabama, and, in a solemn proclamation, attested to their fidelity and

ne. I do not deem it necessary to attempt to argue he legal points in this question, because my friend. orris, has certainly done this part well, and onvinced you. I hope, that you will not be violating either the spirit or the letter of the laws or Constitution of this Commonwealth, by striking the word white' from the militia law.

I know that certain professed friends have tried to prejudice our cause, and that it is argued that, on ecount of the near approach of the presidential wise to report in favor of your petitioners. But I have too much confidence n the intelligence and honor of the gentlemen of this tee, to believe them capable of being swayed by such influences, or that they would disregard the rights of the humblest of your petitioners for the sake of political capital; and on the strength of this conviction of the impartiality and justice of your recommend to the Legislature an act, striking ut the word 'white' from the militia law; and I have done so, because I believe that both the interests of the minority and of the majority demand it; because the civilization and humanity of the age require it; and because it is but rendering justice to an outraged and injured people.

THOUGHTS ABOUT COLOR.

We cannot be too profoundly grateful to Gov. Banks, for the promptness with which he interposed the executive veto, and saved that all-important ord, 'white,' from being expunged from the revised

The amount of our indebtedness to the executive in this matter cannot be estimated duly, until we first onsider, seriously, some of the calamities that must befallen the country, if the Governor had allowed that piece of rash legislation to be consummated.

In the first place, as a certain and almost immediate equence of dropping that word from the statute have been dissolved, and we should have resented to the world the sad spectacle of dissolved tates, rioting in anarchy, and swimming in fratricidal blood; and, after having become weary of such uanatural slaughter, and having patched up a temporary peace, and drawn the lines of nationality bethe North and South, then we should have begun, in some degree, to realize what we had lost by our rashness and folly; for, instead of that unretitutions and theory of government, we now enjoy over all the extent of our vast and happily united country, we should in all probability have had to submit, in all the southern country at least, to innumerable obstructions in travel, and hindrances in trade-gagging of speech and press; from all of which, hitherto, as it is well known, we have been most happily ex-

But, secondly, if, as by miracle, the superhuman efforts of patriotic and devoted men could have suc-ceeded in barely saving the Union in such a case, as they have on many other occasions when it has been great peril; who could calculate the sum of local mischief that must, beyond a peradventure, have folwed in the old Bay State, when once that word, white, had clean gone from the statute book of the commonwealth? Think you that the white citizen pidier would have consented to occupy the field of

travelling out of the record? Having no 'precedent' death.
on which to base a decision, and being debarred by It may be that yours is emphatically a contented it the Board of Color, to determine such cases? Or Depart from us; what have we to do with thee?" the devery slave code and its penalties, making the state of or of the code and that, con, when they are said we, borrowing legislative wisdom from the State of Ohio, provide by statute that all persons, of what-the spirit and power of his Master! May he cause it not only difficult, but impossible, to trace their pedigree with sufficient accuracy to determine a question of such vast importance. In whatever direction 'First pure, then peaceable,' says the Apostle James I look for light to guide my mind in solving this per- 'I am not come,' said Jesus, 'to bring peace on earth plexing question, I am buffled. I am, however, not altegether without hope that abler minds will yet solve the difficulty, in time to preserve our Common-look on, I do not wish to look on, with indifference from disruption, on account of the formidable question of the living present.'
of color, in this last phase in which it has now preumns of the Boston Courier, be enabled to devise some not be extinguished. It only waits an opportunity

> LETTER TO DR. JAMES WHITTEMORE. Атног, Feb. 5, 1860.

SPRINGFIELD.

DR. JAMES WHITTEMORE: late Union-saving meeting of your place; especially, on the conditions at present indicated by the democratic leaders South, or by their whig coadjutors

North North.

one side, and the defenders of slavery on the other.

one side, and the defenders of slavery on the other.

What stirring events are every day transpiring!
What villanous schemes are every day concocted!
What transcendent villanies are every day brought to light, with here and there a deed, and now and then a life of heroism!

The slave codes say no. I say no. It is preposterous. The idea of human chattelhood is an absurdity.

The black race and the white stand, side by side, upon the green earth, with the blue heavens above.

In this struggle was developed the heroic character of John Brown; and such a hero the world has rarely seen. He devoted his life to the cause of freedom; not for himself alone, nor for his kindred, but for a poor and despised race, who are every day robbed of their dearest rights; nay, every right, and even of themselves. They were his brethren of the human family, children of the same Father, and the one which is strongest and most numerous, the most cumping and persistent the most numerous, the most cumping and persistent the most numerous, the most cumping and persistent the most numerous. were, therefore, entitled to justice, to sympathy, and to every token of humane and compassionate regard. He died as he had lived, devoted to their welfare. He died upon the gallows. What then? Is he, therefore, infamous? Nay; with such a character, he sanctifies the gallows. What a commentary it is upon the civilization (should I not rather say the barbarism) of our country, when, in accordance with the forms of law, such a man must be hanged!—laws enacted and sanctioned by the people, the expression of the people's will; laws sustained and executed by men commissioned by the people to do the people's bidding.

What a mistake, what folly, as well as wicked.

honorable body, I have appeared before you to ask ness it was, in those Virginian Wise-men to send him the conspiracy, the personal defiance, the combinato the gallows! They thought to silence him-

They took him from his prison-cell, And led him forth to die,
Like a felon on the scaffold
Which they had reared full high,
That he might be a spectacle To all the passers by.

Escaped his earthly prison-house,
He's evermore set free,
Henceforth to traverse earth or air,
'From the Blue Ridge to the sea.'
His earnest spirit is not quelled,
Or silenced for an hour;
'His purposes shall ripen feat.' 'His purposes shall ripen fast,' By large access of power.

that are bound.'

winds, and steam that would be free, lend him their States. ook, our happy, peaceful and glorious Union would aid. Ministers of his, 'they post o'er land and sea,' There is, therefore, a three-fold conflict:-A per

deeds, shall become known-not to a few only, but to as many as can read or hear. They shall fly from With such a combination of forces, and such a mouth to mouth, and from heart to heart. They shall mingling of elements, how or when the conflict will be repeated, by the fireside and in the church; by end, or what will be the result; what will be the fate the wayside and in the market-place. They shall be or fortune, or, in the grand scheme of Providence. Erained liberty of travel, liberty of speech and of the delivered down from admiring sire to wondering son; the function of the negro race, or its relation to Fress, which, by the very terms of our glorious Con- and shall thus circulate from mind to mind, till they the white, none can tell; none but the Omniscient can pervade and warm and animate the nation. Then know. shall the end come. Then shall the gigantic evils, The times demand the wisdom and direction of the against which he contended, be done away; the wisest and best. May they be forthcoming. grosser despotisms of the South shall cease; society shall take on new forms, and Humanity, on this co tinent, at least, will have taken a step forward.

Already have the name and spirit of John Brown reached Brighton; and have awakened so much sym- Two large and very interesting meetings have re pathy with him-so much hostility to slavery and the cently been held in Hubbardston, at which the quesslave system, that your easy, brainless gentlemen of tion was freely debated by the citizens of the town, leisure, like Mr. J. Dutton Russell, think it necessary to counteract their influence. So they call a hunting, at once and forever, upon her soil. The quest Union-saving meeting, and put forth resolutions, de-tion had a special interest in the place, growing out claring that, as a nation, we have a 'name without of the fact that the representative of the town in the a spot'; that we should treat the matter of slavery last Legislature, had voted against the enactment of a in such a manner, that it may prove a blessing to Liberty law, and that, too, after himself signing a both masters and slaves; with other things equally petition asking for such a law! As that gentleman foolish and untrue. Then they import orators, like and his friends evidently scented a coming censure on

dayes now? You tested the Indian's courage In the midst of my rejoicing, in view of troubles thus they are called or assembled. They may be useful, averted, there arise forebodings of other sifflictions yet to come. The discussions and action upon this question by the functionaries of Government cannot fail to set afloat the inquiry in the public mind, as to who are, and who are not, white men—a most formidable question, inasmuch as there is no authorized leading in half-articulate words, begs you not to disturb How can our Supreme Court decide it, without

the conservative instincts of its eminently grave happy, peace-loving, union-saving community. PosJudges from looking at it in the light of an original sibly, there is something in the very atmosphere of a investigation, that solemn bench of ermined wisdom cannot help the matter. It is a fact that, in all our tending to political and spiritual death. Or, "work cities and most of our towns, there are persons called than all, and most to be deplored, as human nature's white, who are very much darker than some of their deepest, foulest blot,' may it not generate and nourfellow citizens who pass for persons of color. How are such cases to be legally disposed of? Shall we be cast out, and to the exorcist crieth evermore, 'Ar add another branch to our State government, and call thou come hither to torment us before the time

get kidnappers, and with the army and navy of great model Republic arrayed against them, I am African blood, shall be deemed colored, and all others. ers white? Such a statute would be of little avail; anew the breath of life! May the foul and malig for, owing to the peculiar social practices of the patri- nant demons of intemperance, and slavery, and wa archs of the 'peculiar institution,' many of our citi-zens who came from the South, or who have de-of the community should be temporarily disturbed scended from those who have been slaves, would find yea, though ecclesiastical and political revolution

wealth from destruction, and our happy confederacy God grant that I may think and feel and act worthily

sented itself. I hope that the distinguished orator very nature, inevitable; for slavery is involuntary; it and patriot, who has plead so eloquently and success- is the compulsory, forced subjection of the will and fully for the Union, and for the sacredness of Mount faculties of one human being to the will and power Vernon, and who is now laboring to preserve the in- of another. The desire of liberty and the right to tegrity of Mystic Pond, may, as soon as his duties to liberty are innate, and therefore 'inalienable;' and his aqueous client will permit, be prevailed upon to whenever, or wherever, they are consciously violated take this in hand; and, calling to his sid the band of devoted patriots whose wisdom illuminates the colplan by which this portentous question shall be break forth—a reasonable, nay, sometimes a very unbrought to an early, peaceful and happy issue. reasonable, prospect of success; and it will assert and vindicate their claims to the respect of those who disregard and trample them in the dust.

Assuming that negroes are men, we must con to them all the natural rights which we claim for our selves, and should be no less mindful of their right MY DEAR SIR-From the stirring conversation than of our own. We claim the right to 'life, liberty which I had with you, on my last visit at your house, and the pursuit of happiness.' So do they; and should have their claims allowed. We claim the right to have their claims allowed. own. The right is human, and belongs equally to Doubtless there is an 'impending crisis.' We know every individual of the human family,—black, brown that, in the very nature of things, there must be an irrepressible conflict between the lovers of freedom on one side, and the defenders of slavery on the other.

then a life of heroism!

In this struggle was developed the heroic charac-

were, therefore, entitled to justice, to sympathy, and numerous, the most cunning and persistent, the most

What a mistake, what folly, as well as wicked- Hence the restlessness, the treachery, the plotting,

the people of the Free States are the Constitutional allies of the slave-owners. Some of them, it is true, revolt at this. The Republicans, for example, in words, at least. Hence it is, in part, a sectional con-

Yea, the lightnings are his messengers, the sleep-less press is the swift herald of his name and fame, true to their selfish instincts, and their supposed our beloved Commonwealth for his patriotic action the pulpit is his platform. At his name and deeds, Constitutional obligations, still adhere to their ancient each pulpit-occupant's tongue is loosed, and he has- allies, and are ready and zealous to maintain and extens to proclaim, as best he may, 'deliverance to the tend the slaveholders' domain. Meanwhile, to the captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to them free negro, the right of citizenship is denied. He is expelled from the Slave States; and even where Re-In alliance with the pulpit and press, the chainless publicans bear sway, he is excluded from the Free

bearing, in his name, 'glad tidings of great joy'- sonal conflict, as between master and slave; a confiredom to the slave. freedom to the slave.

flict of principle, as between the slave-owners of the
Thus shall his name be sounded, far and near; his
South and the Republicans of the North, which may heroic words, and the story of his no less heroic be called sectional; and a general conflict of races,

Very respectfully, your friend and brother H. W. CARTER

NO SLAVE-HUNTING.

both maters and slaves; with other things equally petition saking for such a law! As that gentleman to district would have consented to occupy the field of flosis and untrue. Then they import craitors, like only and of peril, on days of annual review, on equal first with the colored soldier? By no means. Should a company of colored soldiers be marched a coming on the people of the South, so the parade with their white brethren in arms, the stattering would take place of the latter as has held been witnessed since Shay's men dispersed, when the following the following in your town! How stupid, 'atale, flat and the flowerement at Springfield, in the day of that higher in the flowerement at Springfield, in the day of that higher would not be left even a 'Sims' in the judgment of the movers, should be broaden; it is right arm of our defence would be broaden; it

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 19, 1860.

MY DEAR PRIEND:— I see that I am credited with five dollars, instead of two, at the Subscription Festival. Would to God it could have been five hundred dollars! My will is better than my ability, to give; or, rather, to pay much more of what I owe to the cause so near to my heart; but I must be content to throw in my 'mite.'

I was surprised to hear that Mr. Foss was coming here again so soon. The last time he was here, was in the midst of the Harper's Ferry excitement, when, it would seem, if anything would bring out the people to hear, it would be that great event. I took pains then to tell my neighbors that Mr. Foss would undoubtedly speak on that subject. And how many, do you think, turned out that pleasant evening to hear? Well, I will not say how many; for I am ashamed to do so. And this unparalleled apathy is backed up, on one side of me, by the 'Lord's new church,' and on the other by the cotton-gin business—both of which are in direct trade with the South.

on one side of me, by the 'Lord's new church,' and on the other by the cotton-gin business—both of which are in direct trade with the South.

I shall be rejoiced if my friend Foss can get one new subscriber to the Liberator. Those good old times when Lucy Stone had a 'book of worship' hurled at her head, and Parker Pillsbury was insulted in various ways, have passed away, and nothing is left but a trackless, gloomy desert, with not a single Oasis to cheer the weary traveller in his journey to the land of promise. In those good old times to which I have referred, we had five subscribers to the Liberator in our little village. A few friends were willing to our little village. A few friends were willing to work a little while; but when they had time to count the cost, they left our ranks, and now seem to be be-

yond hope of resurrection.

We have a great many discouragements to meet in our struggle at the North. In my opinion, nothing is nore true than the words uttered by that noble philanthropist and seer, Parker Pillsbury, when he said,
We are not troubled at all with your Cushings, your Choates, or your Everetts; but what shall we do against the influence of your Beechers and your Cheevers?' Well, sure enough, what can we do against the pro-slavery influence of Henry Ward Beecher at the present time? Six months ago, I had some hope of help from Plymouth Church. Where is the ground for hope now? The last flickering ray of hope from that quarter has fled! And even Theodore Tilton, after his masterly anti-slavery speech in reply to Beecher-will he continue in that Church, and pay his money to that band of hypocrites in ' Pemberton

Choice selections on the piano forte, by Mrs. C. Howard Degrasse and Mrs. Amanda Scort Durton.

I see such men as Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, and a host of kindred spirits, sacrificing their popularity and all that most people hold dear, in behalf of this cause, I take courage.

And there is another thing that nerves me on to make what feeble effort I can to emancipate the slave. It is a selfash one, perhaps. I have two little grandsons—little sprightly, active, chattering boys. My heart is bound up in them; and when I take them into my arms, I cannot help thinking what a rage I should be in, if any one should claim them as his property! They are both white, to be sure; but is that any reason why they should not be slaves? I am not able to see the difference; and I believe the most degraded slave loves his or her offspring as well as the most enlightened New England father or mother. And the question is not, whether the slavery of the African shall be perpetuated or not, but ry of the African shall be perpetuated or not, but whether the laborer shall be owned or hired; and CALL FOR A MEETING IN BEHALF OF

whether the laborer shall be owned or hired; and every child who is born without a silver spoon in his mouth is liable to be made a slave, whenever the time arrives that it can be done.

When I was leaving the Tremont Temple, at our late meeting in Boston, as I had to do, while Mr. Garrison was speaking against the Constitution, I met a 'white-cravated miscreant' (to borrow a Southern phrase,) who was peering in at the door. He said to me, 'Who is that speaking?' I said, 'Don't you know Wm. Lloyd Garrison?' 'No; I never saw him before, and I never heard a man curse the Constitution before.' 'Perhaps you never heard its operation so explained before,' I said. 'Well,' said he, 'he ought to be hung with John Brown.' I said, 'Teat was before the Constitution was made.' Now that man would enslave me, and my children, if he could. Talk about Southern slaveholders! They are not to

Conventions in the State of New York. The second series of Anti-Slavery Conventions in New York opened very auspiciously at Port Byron, last week. The Convention there was fully attended, continuing two days. We learn, through a correspondent, that the Hall there was never so well filled, and the interest, as well as the numbers, fully equal to the best Conventions in the fine series of winters.

Edward Kirk, J. W. Dadmun, E. O. Haven, O. Dewey, T. S. King, J. M. Manning, E. M. P. Wells, A. A. Miner, David Reed, Charles Spear, S. Streeter, Robert R. Crosby, N. M. Gaylord, H. F. Gardner, J. B. Felt, Daniel C. Eddy, Rufus Ellis, W. L. P. Boardman, E. C. Bowles, R. Dunn, Martin Moore, E. S. Gannett, H. James Prentiss, H. K. Pervear, H. W. Longfellow, John Pryor, John R. Manley, Sylvanus Cobb, W. L. Garrison. to the best Conventions in the fine series of winter meetings recently held in that State. Parker Pills- will be bury, Aaron M. Powell, and Susan B. Anthony were

PARKER PILLSBURY will find a letter at Seneca

Falls P. O.

CORRECTION. The donation to the Anti-Slavery Tract Fund, announced in last week's paper, was made by Rev. John B. Wight, (not Wright,) of Way-

ABATING NUBANCES IN KENTUCKY.—Kentucky pro-slavery mobs and Kentucky pro-slavery justice are synonymous. Here is the latest illustration: The Grand Jury of Campbell county found bills against about a score of persons for a riot, in the destruction of W. S. Bailey's paper, the Free South. The State's Attorney hearing of this, argued the matter before them, taking the ground that it was the law that where a nuisance existed which could not be reached by law, the people had a right to abate it. The jury sought the opinion of Judge Moor on the question, and he told them that it was the law; whereupon they reconsidered and quashed the indictments. So the law is in Kentucky that anything that is not in violation of law, a newspaper for instance, may be destroyed by anybody who will declare it a nuisance. 'A Daniel come to judgment!' is that Judge Moor.

A Daniel come to judgment! is that Judge Moor.

The Senate's investigating inquisition continues to extract a large amount of nothing from the witnesses it examines concerning Mr. Brown's foray into Virginia. Why don't it summon Gov. Wise? And Accouched the declares that he knows something terrible about the affair, which he wouldn't tell for 'rubies.' Wisdom is above rubies, and he ought to be pressed until he shall have yielded some of it. The gleanings of Wise might be found better than the vintage of all the other witnesses. — Traveller.

DIRD—In home was a summary of the content of the content

FROM A DEVOTED PRIEND OF THE CAUSE. Mons of Southern Ruffianian. The Lynchburg

PLEDGES To the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Mrs. Mary May, Boston, \$50 00 Andrew M. Howland, Boston, 2 00 Richard P. Hallowell, " 3 00 [The above pledges, given at Annual Meeting, stered upon a paper subsequently lost.]

ceived, on account of 26th Anti-Slavery Substion-Anniversary. 'A friend,' - - - \$2 00 Mrs. E. Smith, - - 1 00 NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

BOSTON MASSACRE. Manou & 1770 COMMEMORATIVE MEETING AT THE MEIONAON,

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1860. stands, in Plymouth Church, a mighty power in himself, swaying the multitudes who flock to hear him, as sea-weed is swayed by the waves of the Atlantic. What is it that has dimmed his moral vision, that he should forsake us in the most trying emergency of the anti-slavery struggle?

Well, we must exert the more strength ourselves. If find many discouragements in our cause the strength ourselves. Well, we must exert the more strength ourselves. I Choice selections on the piano forte, by Mrs. C. find many discouragements in our cause; but when Howard DeGalasse and Mrs. Amanda Scorr Durante Control of the Contr

Hence the resitessness, the transfer of the combination, the ever-threatening, ever-dreaded outburst of rebellion among the slaves. Hence, also, the terrors, the suspicions, the wrath, the revenge, which are felt, and the cruelties and torments which are inflicted by the masters. The relation of master and slave implies perpetual warfare.

There is, indeed, an 'irrepressible conflict,' not There is, indeed, an

To pay expenses, an admission fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door.

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK.

To Correspondents. A letter was sent to S. B.

Anthony, at Rochester, by S. M., Jr., to which an Seneca Palls, Monday and Tuesday, March 5, 6.

Canandaigus, Thursday and Friday, "8, 9. Sessions at 2 and 7 o'clock, afternoon and evening.

SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Massa-husetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fol-iws:—

Barre,
Petersham,
Athol,
Athol depot,
South Gardner, Sunday, March 4. Sunday, March 4.
Tuesday, " 6.
Thursday, " 8.
Friday, " 9.
Sunday, " 11.
Tuesday, " 13.
Thursday, " 16.
Sunday, " 18. Gardner Centre, Hubbardston, Westminster, ANDREW T. POSS, an Agent of the Ma

setts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as fo Harwich, Sunday, March 4.
W. Brewster, Tuesday, " 6.
Brewster, Wednesday, " 7.
Orleans, Thursday, " 8.

RONGO DE LEO.

This is to inform those correspondents in Illinois who have inquired of me concerning Rongo de Les and his history, that I have no recollection of an WM. C. NELL.

TT CARD—Susaw R. Capen, M. D., Physician and Accoucheur, 57 Bartlett street, Charlestown, (for several years a successful practitioner in Sharon,) offers her services to treat the diseases of Women and Children; and is ready to attend Midwifery cases.

### 30th THOUSAND NOW READY!

The only Genuine and Reliable Biography, au-thorized by, and for the Benefit of the Family:

CAPT. JOHN BROWN. BY JAMES REDPATH.

With an Auto-Biography of his Childhood and IF In one elegant volume of 408 pages, printed on superb paper, and handsomely bound in gilt cloth, fully illustrated, and embellished with

A MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVED PORTRAIT

OF THE GLORIOUS OLD MAN,

by the best artist in America, from a deguerrectype, entirely different from the photographs, and being the only authentic likeness of the Philamphorist and Parmor which has yet appeared.

At the extremely Low Price of One Dollar.

Comprising an account of his early life in youth and munhood up to the period of his going to Kansas; together with an intensely interesting narrative of his career in that Territory, giving authentic accounts of his famous battles, with all the details of his last attempt to liberate slaves at Harper's Ferry, Va., including his entire prison correspondence, and the PRIVATE LETTERS TO HIS PAMILY, NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED. Also, an

ACCOUNT OF HIS EARLY LIFE, BY CAPT. BROWN HIMSELF.

This important document has not, and will not, appear in the public press, as it is the desire of the friends who contribute that it should appear exclusively in our Publication, for the benefit of his parket, and any re-printing of it will be prosecuted as an infringement of copyright. Of this autobiography it is sufficient to say that nothing of the kind, since the AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN, has been published, which is at one tic and so interesting.

A large per centage on every copy sold is sebured by contract to the family of Capt, John Brown, and this work is published under their sanction and approval, as may be seen by the following letters :-

proval, as may be seen by the following letters:—

NORTH ELBA, (N. Y.) January, 1860.

We, the undersigned, members of the family, and relatives of the late Capt. John Brown, desire to express our approval and endorsement of the Biography of our honored and revered relative, written by James Redpath, and recently published by Thayer & Eldridge, of Boston, Mass. We think the work the best that can be produced on the subject at the present time, and in all matters of fact it is essentially correct, while it is written with an enthusiasm and eloquence which we thoroughly appreciate and admire.

preciate and admire.

The Publishers have issued the work in a style which recommends itself to all lovers of a handsome book, in regard to engraving, paper, printing and binding; and the friends of John Brown who wish to procure and preserve a memorial of his life and deeds will do well to provide themselves with a copy

this publication.

MARY A. BROWN,
SALMON BROWN,
MARTHA BROWN,
ISABELL BROWN,
HENRY THOMPSON, SARAH BROWN.

THAYER & ELDRIDGE, PUBLISHERS. 114 and 116, Washington street, Boston:

CARPETING

All the Year Round.

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING.

285 WASHINGTON STREET. (NEAR WINTER STREET,)

RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bockings, Feltings, Canton and Cocoa Mattings.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For cash or approved credit.

CHARLES HAZELTINE. PIANO-FORTE TUNER AND

REPAIRER.

Orders may be left at Russell & Tollman's, 291
Washington street, and at the Neponset PostOffice.

Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Wulf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Men-delssohn Quintette Club: also, to Woodward & Brown, and Wrn. Rourne, Piano-Forte makers; B. F. Baker, and W. R. Babcock. Nov. 4.

The Nat Turner Insurrection. A FULL and reliable account. Copies sent to any address on the receipt of Five Cents.

Address THOS. HAMILTON, March 4.

P.O. Box 1212, New York.

\* PHRENOLOGY.

DY urgent request, Prof. N. WHEELER, well known as a scientific and truthful Phrenelogist, has opened rooms at 99 Court street, corner of Hanover, Boston, where he will make Phrenelogical Examinations, give written delineations of Character, and furnish Charts; heal the sick, impart instructions relative to health and habits, and the management of children.

March 4.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SUFFOLK, SS. To the next of kin, and all ather persons interested in the person of ELLEN STARR, of Boston, in said county, a minor.

WHEREAS, application has been made to me by Lewis Howard, and Nanor Howard, wife of said Lewis, of said Boston, to adopt said minor; you are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the ninoteenth day of March next, at 10 o'clock, before noon, to shew cause, if any you have, against granting the same.

They, the said Lewis and Naney, are hereby directed to give public motion thereof three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Liberator, printed in said Boston.

Given under my hand, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency.

IMPROVEMENT IN

Champooing and Hair-Dveing. MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to 323 Washington st., and 20 West st; where will be found her Restorative, the most celebrated in the world, as it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces new in all diseases of the scalp. She stunds second to none in Hair-Dyeing and Champooing.

Ladies waited on at their residences, either in or out of town.

ont of town.

Hair dressed in the latest style. She can refer to the first people in the cicies of Roston, Providence, Worcester, and elsewhere. Come and try for yourselves.

Feb. 24.

## CIPOETRY

From the Atlantic Monthly. BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US. The time for toil is past, and night has come,
The last and saddest of the harvest-eves;
Worn out with fabor long and wearisome, Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home, Each laden with his sheaves.

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain, Lord of the harvest, and my spirit grieve That I am burdened not so much with grain As with a heaviness of heart and brain;-Master, behold my sheaves!

Few, light, and worthless-yet their trifling weight ugh all my frame a weary aching leaves For long I struggled with my hapless fate, And staid and toiled till it was dark and late, Yet these are all my sheaves.

Pull well I know I have more tares than wheat,mbles and flowers, dry stalks, and withere

leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet I kneel down reverently, and repeat, 'Master, behold my sheaves!'

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily With evening dew upon their folded leaves, Can claim no value nor utility,— Therefore shall fragrancy and beauty be The glory of my sheaves.

So do I gather strength and hope anew; For well I know thy patient love perceive Not what I did, but what I strove to do,-And though the full ripe ears be sadly few, Thou wilt accept my sheave

From the Worcester Spy. 'MISERERE, DOMINE. Miserere Domine! Tolling bells make mournful wail, Heart is sick and check is pale; Lord, our only prayer shall be, ' Miserere, Domine ! '

Miserers. Domine! Thick the air with death and sin! Days of wrath are ushered in! Doom and judgment now begin! Thou our Rock, our Refuge be, · Miserere, Domine

' Miserere, Domine!' Heroes' blood against us cries: On our souls the dark stain lies; From our evil set us free! Miserere, Domine!

· Miserere, Domine !\* One man for the people dies, Only thus Thy Truth can rise. Help us, Lord, that truth to see : Miserere, Domine!

' Miserere, Domine !' We must reap as we have sown! Thoughtless, heartless, faithless grown; Seeking self, and self alone. In this day Thy wrath we see,

'Miserere, Domine!' Tolling bell, with dreary sound ! Martial tramp along the ground ! Shuddering thousands gather'd round!
Bitter shall the harvest be! 'Miserere, Domine!'

. Miserere, Domins!" May we, 'neath the gallows' shade, Sacred now and holy made, Learn the law this Saint obeyed, For our faithlessness to Thee, · Miserere, Domine!

'Miserere, Domine!' On our hearts that gallows weighs: But its wood, in coming days, Well may set the land ablaze. Give us, Lord, that light to see! ' Miserere, Domine!

'Miserere, Domine!' Meavier weighs the cursed chain; Bitterer for thy children's pain. Lord, their cry ascends to Thee,

· Miserere, Domine ! \* Tolling bells accuse again, Idle seem our prayers, and vain, While our hands Thy work disdain Work to set our brethren free. Miserere, Domine!

· Miserere, Domine ! Make us instruments to save ! May we, o'er a hero's grave, Learn the lesson of the brave. We, in weakness, come to Thee,

'Miserere, Domine!' From the darkness of this hour, When the clouds of evil lower, May the dawn break forth in power! " Miserere, Domine!' Worcester, Dec. 1, 1859.

VERSES WRITTEN BY JOHN E. COOK an affectionate letter to his wife and child, enclosing the following verses :-If upon this earth we're parted.

Never more to meet below, Meet me, O thou broken-hearted In that world to which I so In that world where time unerdina

Sweeps in glory bright along. Where no shadows there are blending.

And no discord in the song.

Where the Savior's flocks are resting By the river bright and fair, And immortal glory cresting Every head that enters there Where the anthem loud is pealing

Songs of praise to Him alone; Where the scraph bands are kneeling 'Mid the radiance of the Throne.

There at last I hope to meet thee. Never, never more to part; In those happy bowers to greet thee, Where no farewell tears shall start

And again in heaven united, 'Mid those fair Blysian bowers, We'll perfect the love we plighted In this darkened world of or

Then look forward to that meeting Which shall know no blight or wo-That eternal joyous greeting, 'Mid Elysium's endless flow.

THE PAMILY. The family is like a book-The parents are the cover, that Protective beauty gives.

# THE LIBERATOR.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

President-MARTHA C. WRIGHT, Auburn.

Business Committee-Rev. Antoinette Brown Black-

Aaron M. Powell, Ghent, Finance Committee-Susan B. Anthony, Rochester;

Lucy N. Coleman, do.

SUBAN B. ANTHONY first addressed the Convention, making a statement of the facts in relation to a series of Conventions which has recently been held in about Law says that he may dispose of it as he will. The forty counties of our State, and of which this is the wife should have the same right over it. close. There is much to encourage in the interest which has been manifested by the people, not only in the meetings, but also in the Woman's Rights ning.

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL, from the Committee of Business, reported the following reso-

1. Resolved, Either that women have no rights

whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do stored in this late period. We demand for woman ye even so to them, is to apply to the women of the highest culture. What knowledge can be given race, that then we demand their entire social, civil to man, that would not benefit her? But the highest

of all human beings.
4. Resolved, That if there are acts which are right

and necessary for the full development of individual be granted to the mother, because of the impress she character and the protection of human rights, but leaves upon the race. which are unbecoming, unlady-like, or not consistent with feminine propriety, and if the Deity has made such acts so necessary, and has given women the desire and the ability for them, we urge women to do them, and leave the responsibility with Him.

5. Resolved, That as representation and protection have always been inseparable in every government, worker. He has tried to labor alone in the political and that as not one example can be found in history where an unrepresented class has ever been a protected class, and as the unrepresented women of this country are not an exception to this rule, therefore, has implanted in woman the principle of action. Resolved, that we demand of this government, State and national, that women be allowed by law to represent, and thus to protect themselves, by the exercise of all the franchises of American citizens.

6. Resolved, That while we would not undervalue other methods, the right of suffrage for women is in our first case, he was stimulated by the great responsiopinion the corner-stone of this enterprise, since we do not seek to protect woman, but rather to place tion, and thereby gained success. Thus responsibili her in a position to protect herself.

made laws to disfranchise the women-to subject draw man with her into the depths of sin. Fill up them to taxation without representation-to reduce the heart with noble aims, and you crowd the the wives to legal pauperism—compelling them to be dependent upon their husbands for a support, and by opening colleges and all honorable avocations, by rendering them incapable of earning a farthing for yielding to her the ballot-box, and only healthful wathemselves, and taking from the mothers the custody ters will flow therefrom. of their children-therefore, 8. Resolved, That we declare women to be as cul-

pable in passively submitting to this injustice, as men are in being thus actively unjust.

9. Resolved, That it is not only the right, but the

imperative duty of every woman, to ask a full guaranty of her rights, and to earnestly demand it of all who would withhold the same. Not simply that she may have the means of securing her own life, liberty and happiness, but that she may have the power deliver the soul that is drawn unto death,' to rememher those in bonds as bound with them, to give a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple to the least of the children of God, that she may aid in delivering the weak from the lures of temptation furnished by the license system, which creates nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism of the Commonwealth.

10. Resolved, That the fact that, without representation, woman is not only powerless to resist governassist in binding, as chattel slaves, four millions of human beings in enforcing by law immorality and ignorance, in laying the heaviest curse of slavery upon women, in making every slave mother entail her own social condition upon her child, should arouse every nce against such oppression

11. Resolved. That as educated minds are the only safe basis of republican government; and as the right to labor in all channels carries with it the right to a fitting preparation for work; therefore, we claim that all the higher institutions of education, academic, collegiate and professional, ought to be thrown open to women, endowed and supported as they have been, in most instances, by public funds, and bound in every instance to serve and protect the public of the

Mrs. Blackwell then spoke of the application the Golden Rule to woman. Women should feel the responsibilities of life. They oppose this movement because it is fashionable to be idle. They are educated to it, however, and since we are all wrong together there should be united effort to change society. We man's highest, holiest duties are at home, and let he be faithful first to these, but not think that charity ends at home. As warmth takes the temper from steel, so the heated air of our modern houses ha taken the temper out of women, and they are ashamed to see one of their number attempt to speak an ear nest word. Jesus forgot himself in the truth which he taught: let woman also rise above self, in disin terested, faithful effort to elevate humanity.

Mrs. H. M. TRACT CUTLER, of Illinois, followed The right of suffrage is the stumbling-block. The education of woman granted, it is found to be ecofour-fold through her children to society. Her advance in the medical profession has been rapid. It is admitted that the sacred desk is not profaned by woman. The best men acknowledge that women would place power in the hands of a man who would permit or assist in the degradation of her husband or sons? So far as her labors are for others, they are prevented from advancing her own interestsfrom protecting herself? The power of self-protection must be secured by the ballot-box.

Mrs. PRANCES D. GAGE, of St. Louis, considered Woman's money is used to government in which she can have no tu choice. There is no way in which to even protest Missouri Legislature, (vetoed by the Governor,) that all free colored people should leave the State. There net to themselves, but to man, for security. Slave-holders say that the women of the South rejoice in

an entire change in the property laws of some States. It remains to be seen how you will get along without The question of the equality of the sexes does not us. You will probably find that fanaticism is not as

refer to the ultimate claim before American law. Have seen evidences of logical discipline in the arguments of women quite equal to those found in any legisla-tive body. It was once believed that a man could sell his wife, and it has taken three hundred years to ac-The New York State Woman's Rights Convention knowledge that woman has a soul. America has assembled in Albany, at Association Hall, on Friday, gone ahead of Europe, but we must ask for one step Feb. 3. Feb. 3.

At half-past 2 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Susan B. Anthony, who submitted the following organization:—

more—the use of the ballot-box. Out takes of demonder by Susan B. Anthony, who submitted the following organization:—

more—the use of the ballot-box. Out takes of demonder rights, and no one has a right to ask this proof of woman. The right of property is sacred, proof of woman. and she must have power to maintain it. Vice Presidents-Lydia Morr, Albany; Lucy C. hung, although the fundamental principle of this government is, that no native is bound by law unless he has assented to it. You say she has authorized her Secretaries-Elizabeth M. Powell, Ghent; Chlor husband to assent for her. You must prove it. There is an 'irrepressible conflict' between Jewish and American law. In the old civilization, the husband well, New York; Frances D. Gage, St. Louis; Wendell Phillips, Boston; J. Elizabeth Jones, Ohio; he consents for her, but does not suffer for her. If women know right from wrong, they know enough to vote. Society rests on two bases—property and civil rights. Who makes the money? The husband lays up that which would have been the wages of the

After further remarks by Mr. Phillips, the Con

EVENING. MARTHA C. WRIGHT in the chair. SUSAN B. ANTHONY called attention to the Wo man's Rights publications, and spoke of the rights so cured to women in Kansas.

Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES. The world must be 1. Resolved, Either that women is all rights which men claim for themselves.

The Pagan slave's philosophy, 'Because occupies. The Pagan slave's philosophy, 'Because occupies. all rights which men claim for themselves.

2. Resolved, That if the Golden Rule, 'All things I am a man, I am interested in humanity,' should be and religious equality with men.

3. Resolved, That we believe in the equal rights the world does not require that she should know much. If superior advantages should be allowed to one human being more than to another, they should

Rev. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL spoke of natural rights, and of the impossibility of one class of human beings to represent another. Woman cannot expect justice in the courts, for she appeals not to her peers, but to the peers of those from whom she suffers wrongs. Man needs in every place a coworld, and has failed to accomplish the proposed end The influence of man and woman over each other, or the plane of humanity, is always for good. Nature WENDELL PHILLIPS again addressed the Conven-

God gives all things to unfold the human soul When Daniel Webster was called upon to plead his ty is always God's Normal School. So long as wo 7. Resolved, That as the men of the nation have man has not its discipline, she must go down, and

Adjourned to Saturday P. M. SATURDAY.

Convention reassembled at half-past 2, P. M. MARTHA C. WRIGHT in the chair. Mrs. WRIGHT read a very interesting letter fro

REBECCA L. RICE, of Ohio. The resolutions were again read.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY spoke briefly of the various avocations in which woman is engaged. The basis of individual freedom is an independent livelihood. We need a public sentiment which will make it as necessary for girls as for boys to have active employment

FRANCES D. GAGE called attention to the fourth resolution. She said, every young woman who feel a power within her, for a special work, should be true herself, and be the 'Ouverture,' Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell has conquered prejudice in this country and in England, and henceforth there will not be a great emergency, women have guided ships safely through a threatening storm. If thus powerful in emergencies, she can nerve herself to do great things in common life. The girls in the Pemberton mill

have evinced concentration for any purpose. Mrs. LUCY C. MAYO, of Albany, related an incident proving the efficiency of woman in circumstance which require her best efforts. A woman accompa nied her husband, a captain, on a voyage to see to occupy her time, she studied navigation. One day while her husband was lying intoxicated in the cabin, a violent storm came on, and she called the sailor about her, and said to them- 'Trust me, and I will guide the ship safely.' They obeyed her orders, and no harm came to them.

Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Current addressed the Con vention on the industrial pursuits of women. The Convention then adjourned to half-past

EVENING SESSION. Mrs. WRIGHT in the chair. The PRESIDENT read the Memorial addressed to the veral State Legislatures; also, a letter in relation thereto from Georgia. The Secretary then read the following letter fr

Hon. J. J. Ormond, of Alabama, addressed to Susar B. Anthony :-Tuscaloosa, 26th Dec., 1859.

Mrss Susav R Avenovy

MADAN-In redemption of my promise to you to it form you of the fate of the 'Woman's Rights Petition that it was virtually rejected, being laid on the table. I interested a distinguished member of our Senate is its presentation, and, in addition, wrote a letter which, under ordinary circumstances, would have insured it 'black' from the petition; as no one, I appre-hend, would suppose that the Legislature of a State in which slavery was established by law would, for a moment, tolerate a petition upon the supposition that the African race had equal political rights with the white race. But, after your petition was forwarded, came the treasonable murderous invasion of John Brown. The atrocity of this act, countenanced as it manifestly was by a grea this act, countenanced as it manifestly was by a great party at the North, as shown by the sympathy felt for him and the honors paid to his memory, has extin-guished the last spark of fraternal feeling for the people of the North. We now look upon you as our worst enemies. Whilst we are all living un tion which secures to us our right to our slaves, th results of which in truth are more beneficial to the whole North, and especially to the New England to incite our slaves to cut the throats of our wive and children. Can you believe that this state of thing mies, and are now ready ment, because they see in it a power which Measures are now in progress as far as possible to es During the last ten years, there has been New England teachers. We can live without you.

element of national wealth, or conducive to the hap-

of the Union. I am now in favor of a separation, anything but 'credit.'
unless you immediately retrace your steps, and give
It is stated that, for 'harboring his own [inno the necessary guarantees, by the passage of appropri-cent son, a man was thrown into prison until he ate laws, that you will faithfully abide by the com-could pay a fine of \$200. A statement of the case promises of the Constitution, by which alone the slave- showed it to be one of peculiar cruelty, and the Presholding States can with safety or honor remain in ident at once pardoned him." the Union. But that this will be done, I have very little hope, as 'madness seems to rule the hour'; and Moran, who was imprisoned for this offence in Washas you have thus constituted yourselves our enemies, ington, and not pardoned till after sixty days' conyou must not be surprised at finding that we are

Mrs. J. E. Jones then read to the Convention a very ably written address on the political position of wo-

Mrs. F. D. GAGE and Mrs. TRACY CUTLER followed, making effective closing speeches.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After brief remarks by Susan B. Antmont, the

Convention adjourned, sine die. MARTHA C. WRIGHT, President.

ELIBABETH M. POWELL, Secretaries.

[13 The lady Secretaries above will please accept the thanks of the Printers of the Liberator for the methodical, plain and legible manner in which they prepared the manuscript of these proceedings for the press. Why! they have done quite as well as even I tob blune nea

From the New York Tribune.

BRACKETT'S BUST OF JOHN BROWN. The best things of this world never obtrude them elves on public notice. Walking up Washington street, one may see plenty of rich jewelry sparkling in the windows, graceful statuettes, and vases mould into every form of beauty. But the gem of gems, the thing most worth seeing in all the city, is in an artist's studio, up two flights of stairs, No. 24 Tremont-row. There those who visit Boston can see Brackett's wonderful bust of John Brown. That the whole press has not lauded it, with one universal chorus of praise, is merely because the name of John Brown is, at this time, an apple of discord.

Those who knew the martyred hero well, pronounce it an admirable likeness. Such is the writte testimony of Sennott, the lawyer who was with him during his trial. The artist labored under the disadvantage of not being allowed to enter the prise when he went to Virginia for the purpose of making this bust. But a friend took accurate measurements for him, and he had enlarged photographs to guide him. It is also a fortunate circumstance that he artistic eye. He said to himself, 'There's a head for As the matter is one which interests a large class of artistic eye. He said to himself, 'There's a head for a sculptor.' He looked after him earnestly, and went hack in order to pass him seain. Upon inquiring official reports: back in order to pass him again. Upon inquiring who it was, he was told, 'That is old John Brown of who it was, he was told, 'I hat is old John Blown by ing clause.

Kansas.' The strong impression then made on his Mr. Parish explained the objects of the bill:

such concentration of thought, perhaps it is not extraordinary that he should have produced an excellent likeness. But it required genius to make it so alive. It is this that makes it impress me more deeply than anything I have seen of modern sculpture. There are many statues with graceful outline, and exquisitely cut; but the soul, that made the marble seem to breathe in ancient sculpture, is almost always wanting. In Brackett's Bust of Brown, the character of the man looks through the features wonderfully. Any good judge that exsmines it, without knowing whom it was intended to portray, would say, 'There is a man of strong will and lofty courties. say, There is a man of strong will and lofty cour-

the two in the imagination of the spectator. This is not surprising, when we reflect that Michael Angelo had for his ideal the ancient to laws which require women to go out of legal hero who led his brethren out of bondage at the command of Jehovah, and Brackett sought to embody

course, not pleased with the object of his visit to Virginia. One of them, meeting him in State street a short time ago, said, 'What are you doing now, Brackett?' 'I have just finished my bust of John Brown,' was the reply. 'Ah, I was sorry to hear of your going to Virginia. It will be a great injury to you,' said the Conservative. The sculptor replied, 'An artist must seek materials where he can find them; and rarely can such material be found as the them; and rarely can such material be found as the our being. It is declaring that man and his wife head of John Brown. You had better come and see it.' 'Not I. The old murderer!' was the abrupt like-the partnership interest alluded to by the genanswer. 'Then come and look at the bust of Choate; A few days afterward, the Hunker gentleman called to see the bust of Choate. As he stood before it, he glanced furtively, from time to time, at the head of John Brown, which stood near by. It seemed to stract him powerfully; for he soon turned and gazed upon it. At last, he asked that he are all the stract him powerfully; for he soon turned and gazed upon it. At last, he asked that he are all the stract him powerfully; for he soon turned and gazed upon it. At last, he asked that he are all the stract him powerfully; for he soon turned and gazed upon it. At last, he asked the thought it just to relieve the wife from the restraint to which she is now subjected, and would promote the objects of marriage. upon it. At last, he asked, 'Is that a good likeness;' promote the objects of marriage.

Mr. Monroe objected to the bill, because he did

centuries, and there should be no clue to its history, t would at once take conspicuous rank in galleries Art, and men would say to each other, 'It might be tian in its character.' L. MARIA CHILD. RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. A bill is now befor the Legislature of New York, and will probably

ed, exempting the earnings of a married woman a attachment for the debts of her husband, and giving her the exclusive control of her earnings, as he now has of the property which she posse

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

an conclusion, let me assure you this is written more in sorrow than in anger. I am not a politician, and have always until now been a strenuous friend of the Union. I am now in favor of the Union. I am now in favor of the Union.

J. J. ORMOND. A father does what God and nature suggest and

enjoin, and what no law can forbid; and for performing this duty, he is cruelly imprisoned to pay a fine of \$200 in the capital of this Republic! And the President, being informed that it is a case of ' peculiar cruelty,' and humbly petitioned after sixty days, orders the prison-door to be opened. Blessed Christianity, 'to open the prison-door, and let the oppressed go free ! Proclaim it to the world as triumph of the gospel in America'! Had such a been done to one of our native-born Americans by a savage tribe, how much bloodshed might have been caused! But when performed by our enlightened Christian government, led off by our em inently pious President, all is so quiet that the left hand scarcely knows what the right hand does.

It was but few days ago that our good Christia President made another series of prompt and feeling visits to one of these little ones' in a Washington prison; yet it all went off so quietly that no one would have again thought of the fact, had not the plessed results appeared, of late, in the 'serious pearing of this subject of these benign visits.

But, in this case of Manuel Moran, we, the people, should have some 'credit.' It was in our capital, where our laws are enforced, that this father was fined and imprisoned sixty days for doing what God and nature would frown on him for not doing. But he was one of those 'who (in this country) have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.' Besides, his son was a slave, and " we have nothing to do with slavery where it exists.' The son was the property ' of one of 'our Southern brethren,' which the Constitution binds us to protect. These constitutional rights' must be sacredly preserved-huma rights, a father's duty, a mother's affection, 'selfevident truths,' to the contrary notwithstanding. We are a law-abiding and Bible-loving people,' and conquer all these prejudices. Boston, Feb. 25, 1860.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. &c. him. It is also a fortunate circumstance that he chanced to meet John Brown in the streets of Boston several months before his brave bearing at Harper's Ferry had made him world-famous. The expression of the face and the carriage of the head attracted his Senate in Committee of the Whole, on Monday.

Mr. Jones moved to strike out all after the enact

Mr. Parish explained the objects of the one of list. It exempts the property belonging to a woman going to Virginian refused to grant opportunihus and upon her assuming the marital relations, and continues it in her right. 2nd. It also secures and continues it in her right. head. The Virginians refused to grant opportunities for this work, partly because they suspected he was secretly employed to make a plan of the jail with a view to rescue, and partly because they wanted John Brown to die, and there to be 'an end of him, as some of them expressed it; a wish which does not seem to be in a very fair way of fulfillment.

When the artist returned, his soul was so completely absorbed in his work that John Brown was continually before him, in the dreams of the night and the mental visions of the day. He read attentively all his writings and sayings, in order to become thoroughly imbued with his character. With such concentration of thought, perhaps it is not extraordinary that he should have produced an excel-

age; kindly of heart, and religious to the very core of his being.'

Mr. Parish expatiated upon the evils of the existing laws in relation to women, and advocated a Boston gentleman, who had lived much in Europe, exclaimed, 'It is singularly like Michael curing to women the fullest legal rights compatible with the contraction of the existing laws in relation to women, and advocated angelo's Morce l'. Other visitors have also observed with their natural rights. He said the first Angelo's Moses! Other visitors have also observed this resemblance. But Mr. Brackett has never seen Michael Angelo's Moses, nor any representation of it. In fact, the similarity is merely in character. It is although it is new here. He submitted that an the sublime expression the sign of the similarity is merely in character. It is the sublime expression, the air of moral grandeur, equalization of the rights of men and women would which connects the two sin the imagination of the contribute to the welfare of society. Among other contribute to the welfare of society. Among other reforms he thought it would be apt to effect, would

istence upon entering the marriage condition.

Mr. Cox was not satisfied with the arguments the modern hero, whose soul was filled with the same great idea.

That the effect produced on my mind is not peculiar, I will prove by two witnesses, whose prejudices would have predisposed them to be unfavorable critics. The sculptor's conservative friends were, of course, not pleased with the object of his visit to Visit to witnesses and interests which the arguments the gentlemen for his bill. He recognized progres in society, but did not regard the making the direction of the interests of husbands and wires mo and more several, in the right line of progress. It regarded it wise legislation to protect and mainers acred the family relation. The bill before the committee would not do this, as it makes distinctions and interests which the arguments the gentlemen for his bill. He recognized progres in society, but did not regard the making the direction of the interests of husbands and wires mo and more several, in the right line of progress. It regarded it wise legislation to protect and mainers acred the family relation. The bill before the committee would not do this, as it makes directions and interests of husbands and wires mo and more several, in the right line of progress. It regarded it wise legislation to protect and mainers acred the family relation. The bill before the committee would not do this, as it makes directions and interests of husbands and wires mo and more several, in the right line of progress. course, not pleased with the object of his visit to Vir- tinctions and interests which should be united. The

it. 'Not I. The old murueler. answer. 'Then come and look at the bust of Choate; such as is contemplated by marriage, it was but

upon it. At last, he asked, 'Is that a good likeness?'

'Those who know John Brown well, agree in telling me so,' replied the Sculptor. The Hunker looked at it thoughtfully, and said, 'I would give a good deal to think it was a fancy sketch.' In the presence of that calm, strong, reverential head, he could not repest the words, 'An old murderer.'

An artist who was extremely hostile to John Brown, after looking at this magnificent head, exclaimed, 'The old curse! He ought to be ashamed of himself, for making all the rest of us look so mean!'

This remarkable bust is ordered in marble. There are also many orders for copies in plaster. Admirable photographs of it are for sale; but, of course, the best of photographs can never do entire justice to Mr. Key would not support the bill of the Sena
Mr. Monroe objected to the bill, because he did not believe in the philosophy which underlies legislation to protect the rights of married women. The happiness of the family will be best promoted, the nearer you can come to perfect unity. Hence he was opposed to legislation that tends to make husband and wile separate powers. Just in proportion as unity is promoted you increase the family and social happiness. He deemed it indispensable to the bappiness of a couple, that one or the other should go as nearly out of legal existence as possible, and could not discover the evils resulting from it which his friend from Eric seemed to deprecate. He thought the worst off family in the world, is the family without a head; and the natural tendency of bills like this is apt to destroy that headship in the family and promote discord.

Mr. Key would not support the bill of the Sena-

bills like this is apt to destroy that neadsmp in one family and promote discord.

Mr. Key would not support the bill of the Senator from Erie, but he was fully of the opinion that there should be further legislation in Ohio for the protection of the property and earnings of married women. Separate property and the right to receive their own earnings, would afford greater security against bad treatment. The slow progress of legislative reform on this subject was attributable to the fact that General Assemblies were composed chiefly of married men; and it was apparent that chiefly of married men; and it was apparent that the great body of this class of citizens were de-termined not only to possess wives, but also to ap-propriate to themselves everything which their wives root.

Is there any virtue in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S

# HAIR RESTORER

READ THE FOLLOWING, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

To THE Ed's OF EVANGELIST: - My ag One year ago, my hair was very gray, a gradually falling, until, on the crown, it quite thin. About the lat of March, o year, I commenced using Mrs. St. All er, No. 1, according to the directions, at tinued to apply a slight dressing of the three or four weeks. tinued to apply a slight dressing of the same three or four weeks, on retiring to bed. My now almost restored to its original color, and appears to be permanent. I AM SATISFIED THE PREPARATION IS NOTHING IN DYE, BUT OPERATES UPON THE 83 TIONS. My hair ceases to fall, which is crus advantage to one who was in danger of beald. Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 18

President J. L. EATON, LL. D., Union Cainen

Murfreesboro', Tennessee.
MADAM-I would state, that sor found MY HAIR FALLING OFF. I concluded to chase a bottle of 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's he er, '&c., and give it a trial. I commenced bins it very irregularly; but notwither alarity, I found that its influence was d ularity, I found that its influence was distinctly so, ble, THE FALLING OFF OF HAIR CLARED, and my less, which before were quite GRAY, WHE CLARED, and my less, which before were quite GRAY, WHE CLARED IN BLACK. I do not consider that I have seen of its constraint with the seen of its constraint of some case, I have reason to believe that it is easy of accomplishing what if purports to da, vil. 72. YENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF, and to RUMBE GRAY LOCKS TO THEIR ORIGINAL COLOR. Mrs. D. W. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. CLARG

I have been using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylota mum with much satisfaction in dressing my owned children's hair. After trying various articles man factured for the hair, I feel no hesitation in momending yours as the best I have ever used. It pin the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and main a my position desired.

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Editor Christian Sin 'Your Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum is the but I have ever known. It has restored my hair to be natural color,' &c.

Rev. E. R. FAIRCHILD, D. D., Cor. Sec. Ameri and Foreign Christian Union, N. T. City.

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zplots.
mum have been used in my family with beein
effects; and I take pleasure in recommending they
such as have occasion to use such preparation.

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor ' Christian Ern,' hoto · Having used numerous specifies to little purpa

I discarded all, believing them to be of no value I regarded your World's Hair Restorer and Zi samum, yet personal friends prévailed on ne in it. I have done so for several months past with poi effect and entire satisfaction. I on now noible had nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but ha regained the softness of my earlier years. Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Ed. Guide to Helinen, Data

'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Resterer, faul among our other advertisements, we insert from at-ual experiment. That it promotes the growth dis-hair where baldness had commenced, we larger the evidence of our own eyes. We can testify to good effects."

Rev. S. B. MORLEY, Pastor Congregational Church

Attleboro', Mass.
'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Him Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The effect of the Bas B storer has been to change the 'crown of glory' shi belongs to old men to the original hue of yould was done by a single bottle used according to disc tions. Others of my acquaintance have used it will the same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard su invaluable dressing for the hair.'

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange Co.

. My hair has greatly thickened upon my head, mi put on a very lively, healthy appearance. The sum is true of my daughter; HER HAIR HAD BE-COME THIN, AND CAME OUT CONSTANTLY, UNTIL WE THOUGHT THE HEAD WOULD BE ALMOST BARE; HER HAIR HAS HANDSOMELY THICKENED UP, AND ALSO HAS A HEALTHY APPEARANCE WE CHANGE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONSTR are thankful to you, and feel that we have full to

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rev. W. B. THORNELOE, Present, Laucuski \*Your Hair Restorer is a perfect marrel. After having used it for six weeks, my extremely gray has was restored to its natural color,—not the wights appearance produced by dyes, but to its own antral color, which satisfies my mind that it is not a day. [ The above clergyman is well known throughout & Britain, and to many in the United States.

HAVTI. Rev. J. WEST, 6 Washington Place, (Parife street,

Brooklyn.
I am happy to bear testimony to the value efficacy of this preparation of Mrs. Allen's, in the literal sense, and also thankfully acknowledge the of it in curing my baldness and grayness.

Rev. R. H. POLLOCK, Ed. ' Preshyterian V \* It is our settled policy to advertise nothing till know it is what it purports to be. Having opportunit and being satisfied of the merits of Mrs. 8. A. A. len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I would be

Rev. J. A. H. CORNELL, Corres. Sec. Board of B New Baltimore, Greene county, N. I me time since, I procured a bottle World's Hair Restorer, &c., for the use of a relati-and I am happy to say, that it prevented the falli-of the hair, and restored it from being gray to

original glossy and beautiful black Rev. JAS, McFARLANE, Pastor Prot. Dutch Church

Esopus, Ulster county, N. F.

'I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsan have produced all the effects described in her ski tisement, in restoring the color and increasing growth of the hair; and I would cheefully recommendate the same single production of the same single production. nend it to those whose hair may either begin in color or decrease in luxurial Rev. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y.

'I was really surprised to find my gray hair surned as black as when I was a young man.' Rev. M. C. KLING, Lewistown, Pennsylvan It has stopped the falling off of my hair, and ca de new growth, although I did not strend to it your directions require. Rev. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. E.

We think very highly of your proparations, have no doubt, if you had an agent in this rick a large quantity might be disposed of. Rev. Mrs. E. S.ANDRUS, (many years M to Haytis) Martinsburgh, N. I.

In consequence of her long residence in sisland, her hair and scalp were in a very we condition. After trying various stricks success, and eventually using Mrs. S. A. All ccess, and eventually using Mrs. S. writes to the 'American Indian's much benefit from the use of Mrs. World's Hair Restorer and Zylobais tried many other remodies for my hamy thing that so materially and permanted me as those of Mrs. S. A. Allen.

We think that if there fail to a

We aspire to have the best, not the lower print me bottle of the Restorer will last a year; \$1 ft

We aspire to have the best, not the bottle of the Restorer will last a yest bottle. Balsam, 87½ cents per bottle. Address all letters for information. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer Depot, Name of the State of t S. A. Alters, New York. The Grant Broome Street, New York. The Grant S. A. Allen, signed in Red Ink to out and in Black Ink to directions pasted et other is genuine. Signing the name other is genuine.

SOLD BY EYERY DRUG AND FANCY GOOD DELLES Oct 14. 1700B

TILE EVE ANTI-SLAV

BOBERT TERMS num, in advance

All remi lating to the be directed, (ro. ted three tim The Age eties are author The follo

bts of the pe ND QUINCY, WM. L VOL.

SE PERCH OF IN TH On the Adm The first portion cal sketch of . The more i

The choice o

emocratic par-rinciples and po-cessarily exam-hich it has adthich it has ad ig of the Terri-ble, by consti-eing homes for considers where composed, in art on the publ ant institution pubts that the nwaveringly fai yal in all besid doubt is to improve or C THE may, perhap, that it will. will favor the main by home

ning, manufactured ful connection of States—for a sedom. For all s, not individu on and in treas actical in its can hile it leaves m political philos But in the mids ore fully reaching unters, unexpec-ne prior, and th of national lif ad not been all othing at all had of capital inve union, louder, an ever, with t all be executed

only, that rely discourage rises continual litherto the Re 10 self-interi t? These threa ination enoug ever, the nial in so m ordinary decla moderation. I strate that ally idle to show ion, attempted or se who in the exe

ain the govern

tutionally eng

lministration, t

ed to call such

not certain

party in the North ll it not still be th ith you so long, an you justly as: tense and inexorab You say that the Is the Democr ier for us to bear a to bear ours? should alternate? tional? Not un e Republican par the Senate alway States, into the can Lake Erie to in the Owner in the Owasco minate your cand it to them, fully, aplaints and grie pression, perfidy; freely and as lou ill have hospitable liences

can win. Are need to us the sam at you will very so ablicans as we have is, however, a accidental locati in the Territor years, and forestenedeent for us a fects are equal, WHAT THE REPU accuse the Rep designs. How in this land of

ces, with balle

handreds of thouse is the conjuror age by which he widely-dispersed; usseen and pur these hidden pur the hidden pur the widely-dispersed; useen and pur the world the m; what warrant would carry negrow and we will she that what the control of the world of the world

that what our